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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE relative position of the opposing armies in Virginia is greatly changed since last week—General MEADE having resumed the offensive, and advanced towards the Rappahannock. There has been no important engagement since that of Wednesday, the 14th instant—mentioned in last week's resumé—between the 2d Army corps, under General WARREN, assisted by General GREGG's cavalry, and the rebels under A. P. HILL. Several cavalry skirmishes have occurred, of which the principal was about three miles beyond Manassas Junction, as our forces were advancing towards Warrenton, on Sunday, the 18th instant. Here the enemy's pickets were encountered, who retired, and drew our advance column into an ambushade of artillery, where we had the worst of it, at first—the enemy being behind their guns in force. The next day, however, the rebels retreated, our forces pursuing. On Monday, the 19th instant, our reserve cavalry, under General MERRITT, reached Warrenton Junction, without coming up with the enemy; though they saw small squads of his cavalry, that retreated before them. The battle of Wednesday, the 14th instant, probably entirely defeated and changed LEE's plans, and should be especially noticed as one of those decisive engagements, upon which, as upon a pivot, the fate of a campaign sometimes unexpectedly turns. It teaches, that every corps and every division should act as if certain that the fate of the war depended upon it alone.

Wednesday's battle was on this wise: The 2d army corps, under General WARREN, with a part of the 5th, and General GREGG's cavalry, being in advance, near Auburn, between Catlett's Station and Warrenton, were attacked suddenly and simultaneously, just at daybreak, by HILL's corps of rebels—the first intimation being a discharge of shot and shell. After momentary confusion, our men were in position, and repulsed the enemy handsomely, who only withdrew, however, to perfect his attack, which was renewed in the afternoon, by a nimble and furious flank movement upon the Pennsylvania Reserves. Being baffled in this attempt, however, he made a solid onslaught upon General WARREN's corps, with his whole force, in which he was signally repulsed, defeated, and driven from the field, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands, with some 700 or 800 prisoners, and a battery of seven guns, two of which, however, being worthless, we did not bring away. Our men availed themselves, during part of the engagement, of a railroad embankment, which afforded them the protection of a breast-work. When General WARREN saw that the enemy were driven from their guns, he detailed ten men from each regiment to go and bring in the pieces, that the honor might be fairly divided. This improvised corps sprang to their work with shouts of delight, although the woods behind the pieces were full of the enemy's men. The guns were shot, and our men coming in on the run, turned them on their former owners, who rallied to their defence, in a charge of greatly superior numbers—our forces being unable to assist the little band by giving a shot, as they were

between our lines and the enemy. But before a charge could be made to help them, they had repulsed the enemy with the bayonet, and were back to our lines, dragging five of the guns with them—one large Whitworth, two fine Rodman's, and two brass field-pieces. This remarkable feat fitly closed the day—the engagement ending at dark, in the retreat of the enemy.

It should be added that General SYKES, with the Sixth Army Corps, rendered valuable assistance in the latter part of the day. What shows the importance of this battle is the fact, that the rebel commander-in-chief evidently depended upon HILL to engage and defeat our advance (2d, 5th and 6th corps), while he should flank General MEADE at Chantilly, which he attempted at the very time (about 6 P. M.), when HILL made his last attack on our lines. This is LEE's old and often-repeated strategy; but General MEADE—never yet entrapped—defeated it by a masterly retrogression of his force, at the same time that General WARREN repulsed HILL.

What LEE is doing at this moment, or where his principal force is massed, is not clear. On Wednesday, the 21st, the advance of our right column was at Warrenton (not Warrenton Junction), and our left at Greenwich; and though the enemy had been previously reported in force at Gainesville, and considerable bodies of his men had been driven by our cavalry to Buckland's Mills—some 3 or 4 miles further—his main body had not been overtaken. It is said by prisoners that a part, if not the main portion of LEE's army is on its way to the Southwest, destined either against Chattanooga or General BURNSIDE. It seems certain that the rebel General has retreated south of the Rappahannock, and it is absolutely certain that our Army is facing and following him, in the best of spirits, full of faith in its commander, and sanguine of victory.

It is asserted by prisoners—not the best of authority to be sure—that LEE's plan was, to drive General MEADE within the defences of Washington, and holding him there at bay, to turn back, and destroy the railroads, so that the way to Richmond might be obstructed for two or three weeks, while he hurried down the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, to overpower General BURNSIDE, hoping to accomplish this and get back in time to confront General MEADE. This sounds improbable; but if true, LEE has evidently miscalculated the fine soldiery of General MEADE. The movements of the past fortnight in Virginia, are among the most startling and admirable that the war has hitherto called forth. And who does not hope, that the crowning hour for the Army of the Potomac—that heroic Army whom no misleading, slander, or misfortune has been able to discourage or demoralize—may be near at hand?

In the central field, a change has been made which has almost electrified the nation, though those who were informed on military matters knew that it was preparing. General GRANT has been placed in command of all the forces between the Alleghany mountains and the Mississippi river, and, it is said, with plenary powers. General ROSECRANS has been relieved, and directed to report at Cincinnati, General THOMAS taking his place. The best reasons, which will be known in due time, must exist for this change. No question is to be made of the motives of the Department, acquiescence and a hearty support of General GRANT being a duty, in which we, as a military people, will all agree. No living soldier in any part of the world has such a record as Major-General GRANT, who never lost a battle, and has taken more prisoners, arms

and military property, and fought more battles, than any leader since the time of NAPOLEON.

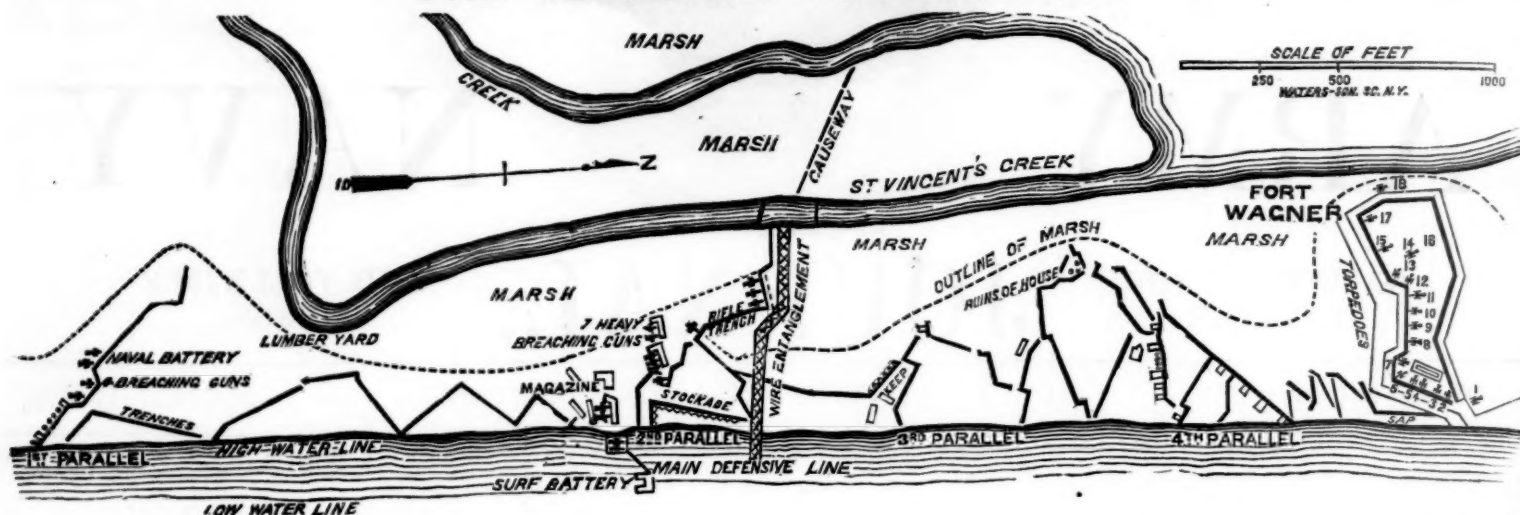
As to Chattanooga, it might be imprudent to state the condition of our force within the defences. But there is no harm in showing how the place appears from the outside, which we give in the words of a rebel newspaper correspondent:—"ROSECRANS has been untiring in his labor. He has fortified Chattanooga to perfection. There is hardly a rising ground anywhere but what is mounted by guns and breastworks. His ports are already shell-proof. His rifle-pits extend round and around the town, in deep dykes from Brabson Hill and the river to the tan-yard. They are manned from night till morning, from morning till night. The works on Smith Hill are very fine. So are those facing toward Lookout. The view of all these is clear and bright from the ridge. You may take a glass any time and see the Yankee sentries pacing along their parapets, Yankee officers riding from post to post, and Yankee flags flying from a hundred staffs." Unless BRAGG should make an attack, however, or attempt a flank movement, there is no prospect of an immediate resumption of hostilities. General HOOKER, one of the most enterprising of our officers, after taking his corps from Virginia to Bridgeport, Alabama, in the incredibly short time of five days, is now guarding the communications of General THOMAS, his headquarters being at Stevenson, Alabama. He arrived just in time to hasten the precipitate retreat of the rebel leader, WHEELER, who, with 5000 cavalry, had crossed the Tennessee river at Washington, 45 miles east of Chattanooga. He entered the Sequatchie valley, and destroying 400 supply wagons, moved upon McMinnville, taking that place with 500 prisoners. He then divided his band, one party going towards Murfreesboro. This might have been a serious business; but Brigadier-General CROOK was speedily after both parties, and has routed them in three battles, the last being at Farmington, Tenn., where he took four guns, 1000 stand of cavalry arms, and 250 prisoners, besides wounded. The band (General CROOK says in his official report with a loss of 2000 men) has melted back across the Tennessee river, entirely disorganized.

General BURNSIDE reports an engagement by a detachment of his force under General SHACKLEFORD, with the enemy at Blue Springs, about 70 miles northeast of Knoxville, in which the rebels were defeated with heavy loss, and driven from the State. Where they came from, or what their number was, or where they made their exit, is not stated. It was probably a considerable guerrilla force. Their final defeat seems to have been at Zollicoffer's Bridge, which BURNSIDE destroyed.

The rebel guerrilla chiefs, CHAMBERS and RICHARDSON, have been repeatedly defeated on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; the last fight of a series continuing through eight days having taken place at Ingrahamsville, near Bayhalea. This is somewhat important, as these robbers numbered about 8000, and have been, for a considerable time, the terror of Northern Mississippi. Our forces were about 2200, and were under the orders of General SHERMAN. A good many prisoners have been taken. A dispatch from General SCHOFIELD gives intelligence of similar successes against the guerrillas of Missouri, under SHELBY, who were signally routed by General BROWN on the 13th instant, with the loss of all their artillery, baggage, and numerous small arms and prisoners.

FROM Charleston there is nothing new whatever this week.

FORT WAGNER AND ITS APPROACHES.



SIEGE OPERATIONS AGAINST FORT WAGNER.

THE siege of Fort Wagner, considering the character of the ground over which the approaches were made, marshy on one side and subject to be overflowed by high tides; the narrow front for the development of the parallels and zig-zags; and the heavy fire to which the besiegers were subjected without being able to reply to it by counter-batteries, forms a memorable epoch in the engineer's art, and presents a lesson fruitful in results.

Morris Island, the site of Forts Wagner and Gregg, is but a narrow ridge of sand, formed by successive accumulations from the beach, running along the entrance to Charleston Harbor. This ridge slopes from the shore inwards, terminating in the salt-water marshes, intersected by narrow creeks, which lie to the west of it. The width of the portion disposable for the trenches in no point exceeds 225 yards, whilst in others it narrows to 25 yards at high tide.

The plan of attack, it is now known, proposed by General GILLMORE, was: 1st. To effect a lodgement on the south side of Morris Island, which it was known that the enemy was then strongly fortifying. 2d. To besiege and reduce Fort Wagner, by which all the works on Cumming's Point would necessarily fall. 3d. From the positions thus gained, to reduce Fort Sumter. 4th. The vessels of war to remove the obstructions at the entrance of the harbor and reach the city by running by the works on Sullivan's Island.

The first point was effected by the diversion made on the Stono, which drew off half the enemy's forces from Morris Island, and rendered its capture by surprise comparatively bloodless. This was done July 10th.

It is known that two assaults on Fort Wagner were unsuccessful, though the troops making it were on the brink of effecting their object. These failures led to a modification of General GILLMORE's plan, which was to effect the reduction or demolition of Fort Sumter, from which an annoying fire was kept up on his trenches over Fort Wagner, before advancing on the latter work, the fire of which he expected to keep down from destructive effects by his mortar batteries and the iron-clads of the Navy. How thoroughly this was done by the heavy guns of his batteries at distances of 3,330 and 4,240 yards is well known. In a letter to a friend, General GILLMORE, with characteristic candor and modesty, says:—"I take no special credit to myself for the attainment of this result. It was simply the development of the power of skilfully served artillery. PARROT is the real hero."

Having effected this important object, the approaches and other works against Fort Wagner were more easily pushed forward. Armed with seventeen heavy guns, well flanked, with a wet ditch, a bomb-proof for its garrison that resisted the heaviest shells, approachable only in front over the narrow sand ridge which narrows down to 25 yards in width just in front of the work, guarded on the east by the sea and on the west by Vincent's Creek and the marsh from surprise, seen in reverse by Battery Gregg and thirty guns on Sullivan's Island, in flank by the batteries on James' Island; whilst all the ground in advance of it is swept at one point or another by all its guns, a more difficult problem has seldom, if ever, been presented for the solution of the engineer than its reduction; certainly none in modern times.

In spite of these obstacles; in spite of the shifting sand under him, over which the tide swept more than once during his advances; in spite of the succor and relief of the garrison from Charleston, with which their communications were free, General GILLMORE addressed himself to his task with that preparedness for every eventuality and that tenacity which are characteristic traits of his character.

The sketch accompanying this succinct account, reduced carefully from an authentic copy, shows so well the skillful direction given to the approaches, and the means used for

guarding them from sorties, that nothing further is requisite for a full comprehension of the siege works. The first parallel and the batteries in it were ready on July 18th, and the fire was opened at 1,350 yards several hours prior to the assault on that day. The second parallel was opened by the flying sap on the 23d July at 750 yards from the Fort, was made the principal defensive line, was well secured from sorties, and contained the breaching batteries afterwards used against Sumter. The third parallel, at 450 yards, was made by the flying sap also, on August 9th, and beyond this point the trenches were sometimes pushed forward by the flying sap, sometimes by the full sap, as opportunity demanded. The fourth parallel, at about 300 yards, was made on the 22d and 23d August. The fifth parallel, at 200 yards, on a ridge wrested from the enemy, August 26th. Beyond this point the approaches were simply zig-zags, making very acute angles with each other, as there was not front enough for a parallel.

Here came that period which almost every well-contested defence has shown, where the besieger, being in fact the enveloped party, his artillery to a great extent unavailable, his daily losses heavy, discouragement seizes upon the besieging force, and all but those who possess the bull-dog spirit are ready to give up. An officer present, writing to a friend, says:—"Matters seemed at a stand still, and a spirit of dejection and discouragement began to pervade the entire command. There seemed, indeed, to be no adequate return for the daily loss of life which we suffered." Here we have repeated what occurred at Sebastopol. The same accounts sent home from men of all ranks. One gallant soul, however, was in this case, indomitable, Colonel, now General, FROSSARD, of the Engineers, a man having many of GILLMORE's traits. He wrote nothing but encouraging words. His song was "*nous arriverons*," we shall succeed. And succeed he did. His hopefulness was communicated to the EMPEROR, who could appreciate and has since well rewarded such tenacity. FROSSARD is a general, and on the high road to a marshal's baton.

In this emergency new means and redoubled efforts were called for, and General GILLMORE was equal to it. He moved to the front all his light mortars, enlarged the positions for his sharpshooters, obtained the cooperation of the *Ironclads* by day, used powerful calcium lights to blind the enemy by night, opened fire with as many heavy guns to his rear as he could without danger to his men in the trenches, thus essaying to keep the garrison confined to their bomb-proof, and to breach this through a breach in the work. These measures were inaugurated on the morning of September 6th, and for forty-two hours one who was present writes: "The spectacle was magnificently grand, even sublime." The Fort was silent. The garrison were immured in their bomb-proof, and the work went on in safety except about in the trenches, even sat on their parapets, and hunted torpedoes, at which they had become as skillful as rat-catchers at scenting out rat-holes. The counterscarp of the work was crowned on the night of September 6th, and some formidable obstructions in the ditch removed. All being now ready for an assault, the order for it was given; but seeing the hopelessness of their position, the enemy evacuated just in time to avoid the result.

Such, in brief, is the record of this remarkable exhibition of "skill and industry," the true and always successful tools with which the engineer works. General GILLMORE's losses, like those of the Allies at Sebastopol, were from two open assaults: an attempt never certain of success, but certain of great loss of life; contrary to the teachings of experience and to the precepts and practice of the great master of sieges, VAUBAN. At the siege of Sebastopol, the Allies lost at the final assault, September 8th, 10,054, all told, in killed, wounded and missing. The loss of the French was 7,567, of whom 5 general officers were killed, 4 general offi-

cers wounded, 10 field officers of various grades killed; in all 140 officers killed, 245 wounded, and 20 missing. Yet the Malakoff or Korniloff Bastion was a work badly flanked, not heavily armed, and ill provided with shelters for its garrison; in fact, in no respects equal in strength to Fort Wagner.

This is a triumph of American military science and skill of which the nation may well be proud, and General GILLMORE, in the reduction of Fort Pulaski, the demolition of Sumter, and the capture of Wagner, has fairly earned the title of *Polioretes*.

WHAT THE NATION HAS DONE FOR THE WAR.

BELOW we give a tabular statement of the number of troops voluntarily raised by the loyal States from the commencement of the war to January 1st, 1863. The table is prepared from official reports, and is as complete as it is possible to make it. The information furnished by some of the reports is so obscure that it is very difficult to decide to which class of service the troops furnished belong, but it is believed the classification below is correct:—

	3 mos.	9 mos.	12 mos.	2 yrs.	defence of State.	3 years.	Total.
Maine.....	779	7,493			262	24,771	33,105
New Hampshire.....	800	2,023				14,915	17,738
Vermont.....	782	4,777				13,447	19,006
Massachusetts.....	3,736	16,896				50,406	71,038
Rhode Island.....	3,147	2,069				9,410	14,626
Connecticut.....	2,340	5,697				20,182	28,219
New York.....	15,922			30,131		178,783	224,836
New Jersey.....	3,105	10,714				16,395	30,214
Pennsylvania.....	20,979	15,100				164,357	200,536
Ohio.....	26,893					143,228	170,121
Indiana.....	4,698		2,587		3,191	98,840	104,316
Illinois.....	4,901					130,539	135,440
Michigan.....	780					44,890	45,670
Wisconsin.....	810	491				39,345	40,646
Minnesota.....	930	1,360				10,136	12,396
Iowa.....	959					47,855	48,814
Missouri.....					10,540	27,407	37,947
Kentucky.....		878			1,800	41,163	43,906
Delaware.....							
Maryland.....							
Virginia.....							
Tennessee.....							
California.....							
No returns							
Total	91,561	67,336	2,587	30,131	15,863	1,068,769	1,276,346

LOSSES OF ROSECRANS' ARMY.—Complete official returns from the infantry engaged in the late battles in Northern Georgia have been received at the General Headquarters, and give the following statistics:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
THOMAS' CORPS—FOURTEENTH.			
Officers.....	36	266	129
Men.....	636	3,297	2,127
Making a total of 6,301.			
M'COOK'S CORPS—TWENTIETH.			
Officers.....	40	169	70
Men.....	363	2,367	1,503
Making a total of 4,520.			
CRITTENDEN'S CORPS—TWENTY-FIRST.			
Officers.....	39	131	22
Men.....	296	2,167	655
Making a total of 3,300.			
Two brigades of GRANGER'S reserve corps, engaged early in the afternoon of the second day's fight, lost:			
Officers.....	16	59	34
Men.....	230	877	527
Making a total of 1,732.			

Total loss of four corps, 955 officers and 14,891 men. The losses of the cavalry, not reported, will bring up the grand aggregate to just about 16,000. Of the 4,685 missing, about 2,500 were wounded. Thirty-six pieces of artillery were lost, and a few wagons.

COLONEL Serrell, who superintended the construction of the work on which the "Swamp Angel" is mounted, says it required 7000 days' work and exposure to constant fire from numerous rebel batteries as soon as the work appeared above the grass. It stands on the very softest of mud, twenty-two feet deep, so soft that a man will sink into it out of sight if he attempts to walk on it. 10,000 bags filled with sand were carried more than two miles, and 300 large logs and pieces of timber more than ten miles to make the battery. Two miles and a half of bridges across the marsh had to be built to get to and from batteries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A RESPONSE FROM-MR. JULIUS W. ADAMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—May I ask a space in your JOURNAL for the insertion of the following remarks, elicited by an article in your issue of the 17th inst., headed "A Disappointed Applicant."

First, as to my efforts to "extend the circle of my sympathizers by rushing into print," &c. My pamphlet letter to the Secretary of War was printed for private distribution solely, and, with the exception of two copies sent to high officials in Washington, none were distributed save to personal friends, less than fifty in all, who were apprised of the fact that the document was not intended for publication. If some of our soiled linen needed washing, I am guiltless of calling in the public generally to witness the performance! Nor do I intend now anything further than to meet the salient points of the article, authorized, if not written, by General CASEY himself; reserving myself for the pamphlet which I learn he is preparing wherewith to demolish me. His happy allusion to "those who live in glass houses" will then, I apprehend, receive a practical illustration, and the public will see whose windows are smashed!

It is a matter of surprise to "S." that "I should hold Gen. CASEY solely responsible for the adverse action of the Board of Examiners in my case." General CASEY I know to be a brave and fearless soldier. Of the other members of the Board I know nothing whatever: not even their names, although I made repeated efforts to learn something of them. No one who has had my experience in witnessing the Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., and Major-General U. S. Vols., at the head of the Board, could doubt for a moment who constituted its body also, and for the rest, he would not be inquisitive. Enough that, like SAM HOUSTON, I do not choose to fight "down hill."

The relevancy of my citation of the battle of Fair Oaks is questioned by "S." The generalship exhibited by General CASEY at the battle of Fair Oaks has certainly been questioned. Was the deduction an unfair one that he was no judge of the qualifications requisite for a general officer? When I discredit the evidence furnished by my own eyesight, and in lieu of it accept the parchments issuing from the War Office, I shall be prepared to admit his claims to generalship on that occasion, but not until then.

The reference to my experience as an engineer is considered equally irrelevant by "S." If a successful wool merchant or retailer of liquors, be appointed a Brigadier-General, with no other known qualifications whatever, am I not at liberty to offset my ignorance in handling those useful articles of merchandise, wool, and liquor, by showing an equally extended experience in handling men?

We come now to the questions. "S." says that "I failed to answer them, and wisely ignore it in my pamphlet." I considered that it mattered little what my answers were. The absurdity of the examination consisted in the character of the questions. Of the 69 questions in the order in which they are printed, I failed to answer correctly as follows:—The 5th, 17th, 30th, 32d, 34th, 35th, 40th, 64th, and 65th—nine in all. The 7th and 8th I failed to answer according to CASEY's Tactics. I differed from him by a few inches in the 7th, wherein a difference of feet usually exists in practice amongst the best trained troops, and in the 8th I answered according to the practice recommended in this very number of your JOURNAL by Major BROOKS, of General GILLMORE's staff, and of which I have myself seen the advantages. Questions No. 20 and 21 may be considered as matters of opinion among military men. Many experienced officers of the Regular Army agree with me as to the correctness of my answers. Nos. 59 and 60 are still under discussion by the statesmen of this and other countries, and until they settle it, common modesty should dictate to Gen. CASEY to suspend his decision as to the correctness of my answers. As to the answer to No. 16, General CASEY declares the *point d'appui* to be the left file of the color company; I say it is the right file of the first company. I asked General CASEY, very respectfully, as I thought, "If it had been so taught him at West Point," and he stated in reply that "they did not teach tactics right at West Point!" If this be so, the country has been laboring under a sad mistake, and the discoverer has been ill paid by only two stars. Surely the schoolmaster is abroad. As the President did not in all cases inform me whether my answers were satisfactory or not, his enumeration of my failures may differ somewhat from mine. For instance, the 48th question I answered as follows: "That there were two theories of light, the corpuscular and the vibratory." The General said "that the vibratory alone reconciled the various phenomena." I replied that the "phenomena of light were reconcilable with either theory, and that some philosophers still adhered to the corpuscular theory, and that the whole subject was an enigma, and was so considered." Again, the 44th question I answered "That with a horizontal road-way, the segment of a circle of about ninety degrees was the strongest, but that under all circumstances, there was no one form of arch stronger than another." I have but little doubt he thought this answer incorrect. I so judged by his manner. An idea existing among smatterers that the parabola or catenary is the strongest form, which is true only under circumstances not obtaining in practice. Again, the 45th I answered, "that an arch could be turned with any odd number of centres, but that the fact was of no practical value whatever." The character of the question, and the puzzled look of the judge, satisfied me that "he didn't see it," as I did. Again, the 28th; I much question if this answer was not considered a failure. My answer consisted in pointing out as an illustration, the campaign of MEADE against LEE, considered as terminating at Gettysburg—in other words, shortness of communications.

Space forbids a more extended analysis of the questions; but by no process other than some such one as I have indicated, can the President of the Board pretend that the majority of my answers were not correct. However, I am for the present content to let the matter go before the public as "S." has put it; so satisfied am I that no blundering of mine in the answers could detract one particle from the sublime simplicity evinced by the questions themselves.

With one remark I close. It seems that notwithstanding my refusal to submit to the physical examination, and my alleged failure to answer the questions propounded, I was

recommended by General CASEY for a majority, "from the high character of my letters." I had but one letter to Gen. CASEY, which was an introduction from Professor DAVIES, and one from HORACE GREELEY to the Secretary of War. May I ask, if two such letters qualifies one for a majority, how many entitles one to the commission of Brigadier-General?

JULIUS W. ADAMS.
BROOKLYN.

GOVERNMENT BARRACKS IN NEW YORK

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It has long been a subject of complaint among the tax-burdened citizens of New York, that no better use has been made of the valuable franchises held by the Corporation, which, under proper management, might be made to yield a sum sufficient to largely reduce the percentage of taxation. Its market sites, its water lots, and other real estate, have been thrown open to the occupation of favored individuals at rates which gave better evidence of a spirit of generous liberality on the part of the "City Fathers," than of any special anxiety for the interests of the city. But the Common Council have at length discovered their error, and, zealous for the civic rights, have determined to inaugurate a new order of things. To make a beginning in a very small way indeed, they have of late attempted to charge the Government of the United States a rental for the parks and public grounds used by the troops sent here in July last, to maintain the peace of the city against the draft rioters—from which economical measure they have been dissuaded only by the interposition of the Mayor's veto.

It is a pity that the Government cannot place itself in a position to ask no favors of New York councilmen, by building Government barracks in this city, where the entire business of the army might be centered. Though the first cost of an eligible site would be heavy, the expense would in the end be more than saved from the rental of the numerous buildings now occupied by the Government in various parts of the island. The Quartermaster and Commissary Departments are now in the neighborhood of the Battery; the Provost-Marshal-General has his offices in White street; General DIX's Headquarters are just above them in Bleeker street; and so all through the lower part of the city are scattered various Government offices, which might, it seems, be centered at one spot, without serious inconvenience to any one, and with positive advantage in many respects. If no other purpose were served, there would be some gain in having a rallying point for the officers who are continually passing through the city in such large numbers. A book for the registry of their names could be kept, and a reading room opened for their accommodation. These things seem trifling, but they all have their influence in increasing good fellowship, and cultivating that *esprit du corps* too much wanting in our army as at present organized. It would seem worth while also to have something in this great centre of commerce and influence which should symbolize the military power of the Government, and bear constant testimony to the fact that we are no longer States simply, but a Nation, with national traditions and national institutions; not the least important of which is the Army, which utilizes the Nation's strength, and gives it power to guard the rights of all the people against both domestic dissension and foreign assault. We have our Custom House and Assay Office here, and why not our Government barracks? Whatever the result of this war, it is clear that we are in future to have an army large enough to justify some permanent provision of this kind for our troops in a great centre like this. And whether this be the case or not, we are hardly likely to end our present war this year or the next; and proper care in the selection of a site would ensure a return of the investment, if the Government should have no further use for the property at the end of a few years.

I hope this letter will call forth suggestions from others interested in this subject, that it may be thoroughly discussed in the columns of the JOURNAL.

MILES.

STATISTICS OF THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—By the assistance of the Chief of Ordnance and Chief of Artillery, the following important and interesting information is procured, in regard to the number of shots fired, and the amount of ammunition expended during the siege of Vicksburg:

Amount of artillery and small arms ammunition issued by Lieutenant J. H. BURDICK, Chief of Ordnance, to the Army of Tennessee in the siege of Vicksburg, up to the day of the surrender:

	No. of Rounds.
10-pounder Parrott guns.....	21,610
80-pounder Parrott guns.....	15,621
30-pounder Parrott guns.....	11,782
3-inch Rodman guns.....	14,013
6-pounder smooth bore guns.....	20,388
James's 6-pounder rifle calibre 3 80-100 inch..	14,013
James's 12-pounder rifle calibre.....	48
12-pounder howitzers calibre.....	21,736
12-pounder Napoleons calibre.....	4,556
12-pounder English.....	704
24-pounder siege guns.....	2,772
32-pounder siege guns.....	785
Making a total of artillery ammunition of 142,912 shots fired into the city from various kinds of cannon.	
The following is the amount of small-arms ammunition:	No. of Rounds.
Rifles, muskets, and muskets of various calibres.....	18,968,000
Colt's navy revolvers, calibre 44 to the lb..	613,600
Colt's army revolvers, calibre 38 to the lb..	503,400
Remington's revolvers, calibre 44 to the lb..	300
Making a total of 20,085,300 rounds of small ammunition.	
Making altogether 20,227,210 shots fired into the city during the siege and previous to its surrender.	
The greatest average number of shots fired in any one day was, in the	
Thirteenth army corps.....	15,769
Fifteenth army corps.....	4,147
Seventeenth army corps.....	9,414
Herron's division.....	3,287
Making the average number of shots fired daily, 32,617.	
Which were fired from the following number of guns,	

Thirteenth army corps.....	65
Fifteenth army corps.....	28
Seventeenth army corps.....	54
Herron's division.....	13
The greatest number of guns used in any one day against the city was one hundred and sixty-four.	

THE "CUMBERLAND."

PROUDLY rode the "Cumberland" at anchor,
Into Hampton Roads where flows the James;
Proudly from the peak of the furled spanker,
Floating in the light, her ensign flames,
Not from trailing staff,—
At the lofty gaff,
Starry franchise of the sky it claims.

And her wooden walls were such as Nelson
Vanquished with at Nile and Trafalgar;
Strong her bulwarks, live-oak ribs and keelson,
Each top-gallant pine, each rope and spar;
Strong and beautiful
Her embattled hull,
Clothed in thunder, terrible in war.

Seamen swore by her—herself a glory,
Their devotion glorified her more.
Like the great roc of Arabian story
Went, on overshadowing wings to soar;
When the breeze was brave,
Steam, the galley slave,
Lagged behind her, tugging at his oar.

Quiet on the shore and stream: sedately
Watched the sentinel at Newport News
Forts and tented fields, the frigates stately,
Silent with their armaments and crews;
Norfolk's Harbor mouth
Hazy to the south;
Slumberous distances and shimmering views.

Wake, O, camps and ships! What shape encroaches
On yon river reach, a shadow black!
Grows the slime new Saurians! It approaches—
Ho! she comes! the mailed "Merrimack;"
Bold, with batteries manned,
Waits the "Cumberland!"
Speeds the Invulnerable to the attack!

Waits a gallant crew the word to fire,
In that feverish pause their souls aflame.
Undegenerate—from a hero-sire
And the saint of chivalry his name—
Doth their young chief quell!
Shall the Dragon's scale
Scare the good knight, consecrate to Fame?

Steadily came the foe; from forts and vessels
Spurt the red fire and the spectral wreath;
Steadily on—for in that storm of missiles
Hurtful only was the monster's breath—
Till, with a great shock,
Deep through sides of oak
Drove her iron beak, in the clench of Death!

As from ringing roofs the hail-stones rounded,
As from fabulous seals the lightnings hot,
So the "Cumberland's" broadsides rebounded
From the adamant foe she fought;
Idly, on that roof,
As an anvil proof,
Beat the thunder-hammers of the shot.

Was it idly? No! though, quickly sinking,
Boomed your last gun level with the tide:
No! though to the last with hearts unshrinking
Ye by hundreds perished in your pride;
With your flag unlowered,
Conquering while o'erpowered,
Not in vain ye fought, nor vainly died!

"Thou who passest, tell to Lacedaemon,
We obeyed her laws, and here are we!"
Your's as proud an epitaph, O, Seamen,
As those martyrs of Thermopylae;
Written, all in light,
On that banner bright,
Which illumines your Altar-tomb, the Sea!

And, O, grateful land! in measure ample
Thank the living, give the lost your tears;
Thou, invincible in their example:—
Laughing Death in the face with merry cheers;
Dauntless in despair;—
And their flag left there
Beacons Valor to victorious years!

W. G.

ENGLISH COLORED SOLDIERS.—*Le Moniteur de l'Armée* says:—"The Royal St. Helena Regiment, which has occupied that colony for twenty-seven years, is about to leave for Jamaica, and, it is rumored, is to be replaced by a regiment of negroes. It is also reported that the inhabitants have besought both the civil and military authorities to request the War Department at London not to send them a garrison of colored men."

MAP OF THE MOUNTAIN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE.—We are indebted to the Coast-Survey Office for a copy of a new edition of this map, giving additional details of the Chickamauga region. This map is by far the best in existence of the ground it covers, and although unavoidably deficient in some localities, owing to want of surveys, it has the merit of comprising all the information that has yet been collected, including that furnished by the military campaign maps. It was compiled expressly for the use of the Army, and is supplied freely to all general officers and persons connected with the Government; while to the public at large it is accessible through the bookstores. We understand that the sale of this and other war maps issued by the Coast Survey Office is made to cover the expense of those supplied for the public service.

ON TRAINING-SHIPS.

NO. I.

PREVIOUSLY to the present war the Navy subsisted in a great degree on its ancient reputation. It was not the popular arm of the service, however, and improvements, or, more properly speaking, changes, to be wrought at all, had to emanate from persons outside the Navy, the officers themselves having little if any influence in procuring the adoption of a measure however desirable.

But it seems that, from various causes, the Navy is now at least not unpopular, and as the general voice proclaims as a fact that it must henceforth be maintained on a more liberal scale than formerly, something like a reorganization of its personnel appears to us imperative, and we think this a fitting time to begin with an improved system.

A great deal has already been done for the officers in the way of promotion, perhaps too much, and the future is amply provided for by the Naval School. Let us now see how it is with the "bone and sinew"—the petty officers and seamen of the Navy.

And first, let us consider our seamen with regard to the principal and all-important part of their duty, as artillerymen. For some years past the interest we have been led to take in the great-gun drill on board ship, has enabled us to find out, what indeed is well known to all our officers, that the seamen we get are for the most part utterly unacquainted with the gun exercise, and in order to make them at all proficient, have to be very carefully and patiently instructed, not simply in the mere sponging and loading, the running in and out of a gun, though to do that rapidly and well is something; but in firing at a target in a seaway as well, with some little theoretical knowledge by which they come to take more interest in their exercises, and imbibe practical information more readily.

According to the ordinary routine of our ships of war, the time required to get a crew into a proper state of drill occupies a large proportion of an entire cruise; during the third year the men are in prime fighting order—but what becomes of them then? The ship gets home, the men are discharged, and all the time and practice spent in their training is thrown away.

The English Navy has experienced the same evil, as may be seen by the following allusion to it by one of their own writers:—

"The subject of manning the Navy cannot be dismissed without calling forth a vehement condemnation of that insane practice of paying off a ship's company as soon as, by assiduous practice and strict discipline, they have been brought to the highest possible efficiency. A vessel is commissioned; by dint of great exertion, but frequently not without a delay of many weeks—a raw crew is obtained. She sails, as the case may be, either for the Mediterranean, the Pacific, or the East India Stations. After an absence of three years—during which that rough and untrained company have been rendered proficient in all the duties that can be required of men-of-war's men; have above all learnt to know and confide in each other—the ship is ordered home and is paid off; her now gallant crew are dispersed, never to meet again, many of them possibly never to serve more on board a British man-of-war, and the labor of years is thus utterly thrown away. Let us turn for a moment to the other side of the channel and see how matters are managed there (France)?"

This state of affairs is precisely the case with us—ships constantly going out with raw crews, and bringing back well-disciplined men to be scattered to the four winds. Why not put a well-drilled crew on board of a ship at once when she first starts out?

So it appears that we not only want gunnery ships, on board which to drill our petty officers and leading seamen before going out on a cruise, but we want some system by which men can, with some degree of certainty be kept in the Navy—be made to belong to it—made to feel themselves a part of it—and to feel identified with it as much as officers do.

Let us take a "tar" in his incipency and see how he is brought up, and how and by what ties he is attached to the service. If their career is commenced in the Navy, they are known as "ship's boys." These young lads are, in the majority of cases, allowed to range about the ship's decks in almost perfect idleness, doing very light duties, if any, and learning only a great deal of mischief. In scarcely any ship we have known of, has the slightest attention been paid to their education, either as artillerymen or as sailors; nor has their moral training fared better, save only so far as positive badness might militate against the discipline of the ship. A lad then having passed three years on board a man-of-war—having acquired the art, let us say, of burnishing priming-wires and scrubbing a side-ladder, and having imbibed a taste for fancy frocks and tobacco; having acquired these, and nothing more, he conceives himself to be by his experience and accomplishments worthy of promotion, and consequently, if he again goes to sea, he "ships" (enlists) as an "ordinary seaman," and a very ordinary one he proves to be. He knows nothing of heaving the lead, he has never stood his trick at the wheel, and aloft he is constantly getting in the way of better men, trying to hide his ignorance by making a great deal of noise and hard swearing. His quarters may be at a broadside-gun, where he learns, by

* We are aware that men enlisting at our rendezvous have to undergo an examination in seamanship; but when foreigners who cannot speak a word of English, simpletons, and sometimes downright idiots, are shipped for the Navy, it will not appear strange how a landman can ship as able seaman by committing to memory the stereotyped questions and answers of the rendezvous catechism—a device, we are assured, which has actually been successfully resorted to.

dint of much drilling, to assist in running in and out a gun.

Our specimen sailor we will assume to be robust, not wanting in mental vigor, of good presence, not unpleasing countenance, and, through the friendly aid of a more experienced hand, able always to dress well. He is now a man-of-war's man, and if his own assurance does not gain him preference, his ambition prompts him on his next cruise to strike for something higher; accordingly we find him, when again afloat, as coxswain and captain of a gun, for which his well cut frock and trousers amply fit him. No matter if he loses a boat in the surf, or capsizes her under sail, through sheer ignorance. No matter if he does not know one end of a gun from the other. Look at his physique! look at his clothes! at the tattooing on his arm! has he not the air of a sailor? has he not been 5, 6, 7, or 8 years in a man-of-war? Yes, and all that is surely passport enough to give the elegant, ignorant coxcomb the best pay and position in the ship. But it is a singular fact that however wrong and injudicious this election may seem, it is nevertheless the best; for among the older seamen, men qualified for the duties we speak of cannot always be found, and it is easier to teach the young ignoramus than the old one. If our young friend is the happy proprietor of a flourishing beard there is no station he cannot fill—there is nothing too good for him, and if he is a fine looking fellow he becomes signal quartermaster, or chief boatswain's mate. Petty officers, by accepting the positions assigned them, are supposed, as a matter of course, to be perfectly familiar with all their duties. When they gradually betray their ignorance, they get severely rated—but who has ever given them the slightest instruction? Eventually they are found out to be worthless, and are tolerated, or if a change can be made for the better, they are broken and reduced to be seamen. This is no imaginary sketch, but is made up of several instances which have occurred within our own personal experience, and which we are assured are not uncommon. But there are, we may cheerfully add, enough exceptions to this rule to prove conclusively how much—how very much could be done under a proper system of instruction, periodical examination and promotion.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following is a list of the promotions in the Regular Army, since the publication of General Orders No. 151, of November 1, 1862, and up to July 1, 1863. Those marked with a star are made by the President alone. The others are by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. We shall follow this next week with a similar list of appointments:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, September 18, 1863.

General Orders No. 316.

Promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of General Orders No. 151, of November 1, 1862, and up to July 1, 1863. Those made by the President alone are designated by a star.

I.—PROMOTIONS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major James B. Fry, to be Assistant-Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, December 31, 1863, vice Garache, killed in battle.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Crossman, to be Assistant-Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, February 26, 1863, vice Tompkins, deceased.
Major Osborne Cross, to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, February 26, 1863, vice Crossman, promoted.
Captain Ralph W. Kirkham, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, February 26, 1863, vice Cross, promoted.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Joseph P. Taylor, to be Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Brigadier-General, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Major Alexander E. Shiras, to be Assistant-Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel, February 9, 1863, vice Taylor, promoted.

Major Robert Macleidy, to be Assistant-Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Major Marcus D. L. Simpson, to be Assistant-Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, February 9, 1863, vice Eaton, promoted.

Captain John McL. Taylor, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Captain Beckman Du Barry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, February 9, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Captain Robert Macleidy, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, February 9, 1863, vice Shiras, promoted.
Captain Henry C. Symonds, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, February 9, 1863, vice Kilburn, promoted.
Captain Thomas J. Haines, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, February 9, 1863, vice Simpson, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

* Assistant-Surgeon James T. Ghieslin, to be Surgeon, June 14, 1862, vice Wood, appointed Assistant-Surgeon-General.
Assistant-Surgeon John F. Randolph, to be Surgeon, August 27, 1862, vice De Camp, retired.
Assistant-Surgeon George Hammond, to be Surgeon, August 27, 1862, vice Edgar, retired.
Assistant-Surgeon Anthony Heger, to be Surgeon, September 17, 1862, vice White, killed in battle.
Assistant-Surgeon Charles T. Alexander, to be Surgeon, February 9, 1863, vice Barnes, appointed Medical Inspector.
Assistant-Surgeon Bennett A. Clements, to be Surgeon, February 27, 1863, vice Summers, appointed Medical Inspector.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy P. Andrews, Deputy-Paymaster-General, to be Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, September 6, 1862, vice Larned, deceased.
Major Hiram Leonard, Paymaster, to be Deputy-Paymaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, September 6, 1862, vice Andrews, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

* Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Ramsay, to be Colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Craig, retired.
* Lieutenant-Colonel William Maynadler, to be Colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Symington, retired.
* Major Robert H. K. Whiteley, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Ramsay, promoted.
* Major Peter V. Hagner, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Maynadler, promoted.
Captain Alexander B. Dyer, to be Major, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Captain Franklin D. Callender, to be Major, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Captain Charles P. Kingsbury, to be Major, March 3, 1863, vice Thornton, promoted.
* Captain John McNutt, to be Major, June 1, 1863, vice Whiteley, promoted.
* Captain Thomas J. Rodman, to be Major, June 1, 1863, vice Hagner, promoted.
Lieutenant Francis J. Shunk, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieutenant Thomas J. Treadwell, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieutenant George C. Strong, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Thomas G. Baylor, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieutenant Horace Porter, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieutenant Theodore Edson, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieutenant James M. Whittemore, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieutenant Adelbert R. Buffington, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieutenant Daniel W. Flagler, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, vice Dyer, promoted.
First Lieutenant Thomas C. Bradford, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, vice Callender, promoted.
First Lieutenant Richard M. Hill, to be Captain, March 3, 1863, vice Kingsbury, promoted.
* First Lieutenant William H. Harris, to be Captain, June 1, 1863, vice McNutt, promoted.
* First Lieutenant Alfred Mordecai, to be Captain, June 1, 1863, vice Rodman, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Alfred Mordecai, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieutenant David H. Buel, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieutenant John H. Lyford, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieutenant John R. Edie, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieutenant Francis H. Parker, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieutenant Joseph P. Farley, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieutenant Lawrence S. Babbitt, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieutenant William C. Chaffee, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieutenant Morris Shaff, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, vice Shunk, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Jasper Myers, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, vice Treadwell, promoted.
Second Lieutenant William A. Marye, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, vice Strong, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Isaac Arnold, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Porter, promoted.
* Second Lieutenant James H. Rollins, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Edson, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant George B. Sanford, to be Captain, October 1, 1862, vice Magruder, resigned (company K).
Second Lieutenant Caesar R. Fisher, to be First Lieutenant, July 17, 1862, to fill an original vacancy (company L), instead of May 20, 1862, as announced in General Orders No. 151, of November 1, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Joseph S. Hoyer, to be First Lieutenant, July 15, 1862, vice Hunt, the Regimental Quartermaster, instead of July 17, 1862, as announced in General Orders No. 151, of November 1, 1862 (company A).
Second Lieutenant David Perry, to be First Lieutenant, July 27, 1862, vice Allen, deceased, instead of July 17, 1862, as announced in General Orders No. 151, of November 1, 1862 (company D).
Second Lieutenant Clifton Comly, Adjutant, to be First Lieutenant, July 27, 1862, the date of First Lieutenant Robert Allen's decease, instead of July 17, 1862, as announced in General Orders No. 151, of November 1, 1862 (since transferred to the Ordnance Department).
Second Lieutenant John H. Nichols, to be First Lieutenant, August 13, 1862, vice Pleasanton, retired, instead of August 16, 1862, as announced in General Orders No. 151, of November 1, 1862 (company G).
Second Lieutenant Edward P. Bigelow, to be First Lieutenant, October 1, 1862, vice Sanford, promoted (company K).

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* First Lieutenant David S. Gordon, to be Captain, April 25, 1863, vice Starr, promoted to the Sixth Cavalry (company D).
* First Lieutenant Robert S. Smith, to be Captain, April 27, 1863, vice Hight, resigned (company I).
Second Lieutenant Lewis Thompson, to be First Lieutenant, October 28, 1862, vice Duke, deceased (company L).
Second Lieutenant James G. Potter, to be First Lieutenant, November 23, 1862, vice Burton, dismissed (company H). (Since resigned.)
Second Lieutenant Frank Burdham, to be First Lieutenant, April 25, 1863, vice Gordon, promoted (company K).
Second Lieutenant Fred W. Schaurte, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Smith, promoted (company C).
Second Lieutenant Robert Lennox, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Potter, resigned (company H).

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* First Lieutenant Leroy S. Elbert, to be Captain, March 11, 1863, vice Morris, promoted to the Sixth Cavalry (company G).
Second Lieutenant William M. Watts, to be First Lieutenant, March 11, 1863, vice Elbert, promoted (company E).
FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.
First Lieutenant Thomas H. McCormick, to be Captain, December 14, 1862, vice Hayard, died of wounds received in battle (company A).
Second Lieutenant Copley Amory, to be First Lieutenant, October 17, 1862, vice L'Honniedieu, appointed Regimental Commissary (company D).
Second Lieutenant William O'Connell, to be First Lieutenant, December 14, 1862, vice McCormick, promoted (company A).

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* First Lieutenant Julius W. Mason, to be Captain, December 6, 1862, vice Holloway, dismissed (company K).
* First Lieutenant Edward H. Leib, to be Captain, April 13, 1863, vice McLean, deceased (company M).
Second Lieutenant Gustavus Urban, to be First Lieutenant, July 17, 1862, vice Holloway, promoted (company D).
Second Lieutenant Jeremiah C. Denney, to be First Lieutenant, July 17, 1862, vice Drummond, promoted (company G).
Second Lieutenant Philip Dwyer, to be First Lieutenant, July 17, 1862, vice Arnold, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Henry Jones, to be First Lieutenant, October 10, 1862, vice Fosdick, resigned (company H).
Second Lieutenant Henry Baker, to be First Lieutenant, April 13, 1863, vice Leib, promoted (company F).

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* Captain Robert M. Morris, of the Third Cavalry, to be Major, March 11, 1863, vice Williams, dismissed.
* Captain Samuel H. Starr, of the Second Cavalry, to be Major, April 25, 1863, vice Wright, resigned.
First Lieutenant Ira W. Claflin, to be Captain, December 23, 1862, vice Savage, resigned (company H).
Second Lieutenant Isaac M. Ward, to be First Lieutenant, October 20, 1862, vice Dodge, dropped (company H).
Second Lieutenant Albert Coates, to be First Lieutenant, December 23, 1862, vice Enos, who vacates his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant Joseph Kern, to be First Lieutenant, December 23, 1862, vice Claflin, promoted (company C).
Second Lieutenant Christian Balder, to be First Lieutenant, December 23, 1862, vice Coates, the Adjutant (company B).

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* Captain James B. Ricketts, to be Major, June 1, 1863, vice Vodgea, promoted to the Fifth Artillery.
First Lieutenant Alanson M. Randol, to be Captain, October 11, 1862, vice Webster, dismissed (company H).
* First Lieutenant Cornelius Hook, Jr., to be Captain, June 1, 1863, vice Ricketts, promoted (company E).
Second Lieutenant Edward A. Duer, to be First Lieutenant, October 11, 1862, vice Randol, promoted (company E).
Second Lieutenant Bradbury C. Chetwood, to be First Lieutenant, May 5, 1863, vice Dimick, died of wounds received in battle (company A).
Second Lieutenant Leopold M. Von Michalowski, to be First Lieutenant, May 28, 1863, vice Kirby, died of wounds received in battle (company D).
Second Lieutenant Redmond Tully, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Hook, promoted (company C).

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* First Lieutenant George L. Hartshoff, to be Captain, May 23, 1863, vice Milan, resigned (company M).
Second Lieutenant James S. Dudley, to be First Lieutenant, May 23, 1863, vice Hartshoff, promoted (company K).
Brevet Second Lieutenant James H. Rollins, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, July 24, 1862, vice Heaton, promoted, instead of the Fourth Artillery, as announced in "G. O." No. 151, of November 1, 1862 (since transferred to the Ordnance Department).
Brevet Second Lieutenant John McGilvray, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Arnold, transferred to the Ordnance Department (company F).
Brevet Second Lieutenant William Egan, of the Fifth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Rollins, transferred to the Ordnance Department (company K).

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. Sherman, of the Fifth Artillery, to be Colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Gates, retired.
Second Lieutenant George M. Wright, to be First Lieutenant, July 24, 1862, vice Harwood, transferred to the Topographical Engineers (company A).
Second Lieutenant William C. Cuyler, to be First Lieutenant, April 17, 1863, vice Filmore, dismissed (company K).
Brevet Second Lieutenant James Chester, of the First Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 17, 1863, vice Cuyler, promoted (company A).
Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert James, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 21, 1863, vice Bolles, deceased (company D).
Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert Floyd, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Dickson, resigned (company G).

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Canby, to be First Lieutenant, August 5, 1862, vice Lothrop, who vacates his regimental commission (company M), instead of July 24, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 151, of November 1, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Francis D. L. Russell, to be First Lieutenant, August 5, 1862, vice Morgan, promoted (company G), instead of vice Lothrop, as announced in "G. O." No. 151, of November 1, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Bayard Wilkeson, to be First Lieutenant, August 14, 1862,

vice Beach, promoted (company M), instead of August 5, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862.
 Second Lieutenant Harry C. Cushing, to be First Lieutenant, September 17, 1862, vice Baker, killed in battle (company E), instead of August 14, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862.
 Second Lieutenant Eugene A. Bancroft, to be First Lieutenant, December 13, 1862, vice Dickinson, killed in battle (company G).
 Second Lieutenant Henry A. Huntington, to be First Lieutenant, May 3, 1863, vice Crosby, killed in battle (company F).
 Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles N. Warner, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, August 5, 1862, vice Canby, promoted (company H), instead of in the Second Artillery, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Sylvanus T. Rugg, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, October 22, 1862, vice Cushing, promoted (company F).
 Brevet Second Lieutenant John W. Roder, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, December 13, 1862, vice Bancroft promoted (company K).
 Brevet Second Lieutenant Terrence Reilly, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, March 19, 1863, vice Craven, deceased (company E).

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major Israel Vogdes, of the First Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Sherman promoted to the Third Artillery.
 First Lieutenant George A. Kessel, to be Captain, October 8, 1862, vice Terrell, killed in battle (company H).
 Second Lieutenant John R. Brinkley, to be First Lieutenant, September 18, 1862, vice Kingsbury died of wounds received in battle (company E).
 Second Lieutenant Julian V. Weir, to be First Lieutenant, October 8, 1862, vice Kessel promoted (company I).
 Second Lieutenant Howard N. Barnham, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Snyder transferred to the Ordnance Department (company H).
 Second Lieutenant James Gillis, to be First Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Scott resigned (company C).
 Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph Keefe, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, October 22, 1862, vice Murray transferred to the Second Artillery (company G).
 Brevet Second Lieutenant James "Davison," of the Third Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, October 22, 1862, vice Weir promoted (company C).
 Brevet Second Lieutenant W. W. Williams, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, December 23, 1862, vice Taliaferro resigned (company G).
 Brevet Second Lieutenant Richard Meelf, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Barnham promoted (company B).
 Brevet Second Lieutenant James E. Wilson, of the First Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Gillis promoted (company A).

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Maurice Maloney, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Major, September 16, 1862, vice Beecher, transferred to the Thirteenth Infantry.
 Captain Anderson D. Nelson, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Major, March 13, 1863, vice Sprague promoted to the Eleventh Infantry.
 First Lieutenant Leslie Smith, to be Captain, April 6, 1862, vice Powell killed in battle (company F), instead of April 25, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 73, of July 4, 1862.
 First Lieutenant Sheldon Sturgeon, to be Captain, April 25, 1862, vice Plummer promoted to the Eighth Infantry (company C).
 Second Lieutenant Charles D. Vele, to be First Lieutenant, April 6, 1862, vice Smith promoted (company E), instead of April 25, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 73, of July 4, 1862.
 Second Lieutenant Edward H. Mace, to be First Lieutenant, April 25, 1862, vice Sturgeon promoted (company K).

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Burbank, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to be Colonel, September 16, 1862, vice Miles died of wounds received in battle.
 First Lieutenant James W. Long, to be Captain, February 9, 1863, vice Cushing who vacates his regimental commission (company H).
 Second Lieutenant William W. West, to be First Lieutenant, August 27, 1862, vice Carroll promoted (company K), instead of July 21, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862.
 Second Lieutenant William G. Fitch, to be First Lieutenant, September 12, 1862, vice McKee promoted (company D), instead of August 27, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862.
 Second Lieutenant Abraham Grafius, to be First Lieutenant, September 25, 1862, vice Ellwood died of wounds received in battle (company F), instead of September 12, 1862, as announced in "G. O." No. 181, of November 1, 1862 (since died).
 Second Lieutenant John H. Markley, to be First Lieutenant, January 8, 1863, vice Clarke whose appointment has been revoked (company K).
 Second Lieutenant William Falk, to be First Lieutenant, February 9, 1863, vice Long promoted (company A).

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Andrew Sheridan, to be Captain, February 9, 1863, vice Hopkins who vacates his regimental commission (company A).
 Second Lieutenant Charles B. Atchison, to be First Lieutenant, February 9, 1863, vice Sheridan promoted (company H).
 Second Lieutenant John Whitney, to be First Lieutenant, February 11, 1863, vice Williams dismissed (company G).

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Frederick T. Dent, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Major, March 9, 1863, vice Davidson cashiered.
 First Lieutenant Charles H. Brightly, to be Captain, September 16, 1862, vice Maloney promoted to the First Infantry (company A).
 Second Lieutenant William H. Powell, to be First Lieutenant, September 16, 1862, vice Brightly promoted (company C).
 Second Lieutenant George M. Randall, to be First Lieutenant, November 6, 1862, vice Buell resigned (company G).
 Second Lieutenant Henry W. Patterson, to be First Lieutenant, December 28, vice Genesl, deceased (company D).

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Allen L. Anderson, to be Captain, December 3, 1862, vice Elwood, deceased (company B).
 Second Lieutenant Franklin Cook, to be First Lieutenant, December 3, 1862, vice Anderson promoted (company A).

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James F. Martin, to be Captain, January 2, 1863, vice Stevenson, deceased (company B).
 First Lieutenant George S. Hollister, to be Captain, January 21, 1863, vice Hayman promoted to the Tenth Infantry (company C).
 Second Lieutenant James Cullen, to be First Lieutenant, January 2, 1863, vice Crilly who vacates his regimental commission (company D).
 Second Lieutenant Alonzo A. Cole, to be First Lieutenant, January 2, 1863, vice Martin promoted (company H).
 Second Lieutenant Walter Newman, to be First Lieutenant, January 21, 1863, vice Hollister promoted (company F).

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Andrew W. Bowman, of the Third Infantry, to be Major, June 7, 1862, vice Patten, promoted to the Second Infantry.
 First Lieutenant William H. Jordan, to be Captain, December 31, 1862, vice Lugenebel, promoted to the Nineteenth Infantry. (Company A.)
 First Lieutenant John D. Devin, to be Captain, March 9, 1863, vice Dent, promoted to the Fourth Infantry. (Company B.)
 Second Lieutenant Edwin Pollock, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Reynolds, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company I.)
 Second Lieutenant William A. Appleton, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Hughes, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company D.)
 Second Lieutenant Samuel Munson, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Camp, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company K.)
 Second Lieutenant Samuel G. Penney, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Jordan, promoted. (Company F.)
 Second Lieutenant Edward D. Waite, to be First Lieutenant, March 9, 1863, vice Devin, promoted. (Company H.)

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Samuel B. Hayman, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Major, January 21, 1863, vice Lowell, promoted to the Eighteenth Infantry.
 First Lieutenant Edward G. Hush, to be Captain, March 13, 1863, vice Nelson, promoted to the First Infantry. (Company A.)
 Second Lieutenant William J. Fisher, to be First Lieutenant, March 4, 1863, vice Fleeson, cashiered. (Company E.)
 Second Lieutenant William L. Kellogg, to be First Lieutenant, March 13, 1863, vice Bush, promoted. (Company B.)

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major John T. Sprague, of the First Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, March 13, 1863, vice Schriver, appointed Inspector-General.
 Second Lieutenant Irvin B. Wright, to be First Lieutenant, December 15, 1862, vice Gray, deceased.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Charles R. Coster, to be Captain, August 30, 1862, vice Read, killed in battle.
 First Lieutenant Stephen Van Rensselaer, to be Captain, December 20, 1862, vice Pennington, resigned.
 First Lieutenant Walter S. Franklin, to be Captain, February 6, 1863, vice Wilkinson, dismissed.
 Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Evans, to be First Lieutenant, August 30, 1862, vice Coster, promoted. (Since resigned.)
 Second Lieutenant William McC. Neuterville, to be First Lieutenant, December 20, 1862, vice Van Rensselaer, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Ebenezer C. Allen, to be First Lieutenant, January 19, 1863, vice Campbell, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Urmonston, to be First Lieutenant, February 6, 1863, vice Franklin, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Richard H. Pond, to be First Lieutenant, February 7, 1863, vice Boates, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant George Lammon, to be First Lieutenant, February 17, 1863, vice Evans, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant August Thiemann, to be First Lieutenant, April 10, 1863, vice Dewey, dismissed.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Isaac V. D. Rees, of the First Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, September 16, 1862, vice Burbank, promoted to the Second Infantry.
 Second Lieutenant William Nelson, to be First Lieutenant, October 2, 1862, vice Ford, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Geary, to be First Lieutenant, April 15, 1863, vice Tibbatts, resigned.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James F. Millar, to be Captain, September 14, 1862, vice McIntosh, resigned, and Dix, who declined promotion.

Second Lieutenant Alonzo J. Bellows, to be First Lieutenant, September 14, 1862, vice Millar, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Frank W. Perry, to be First Lieutenant, February 7, 1863, vice Dix, resigned.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver L. Shepherd, of the Eighteenth Infantry, to be Colonel, January 21, 1863, vice Porter, cashiered.
 First Lieutenant Prince H. Stetson, to be Captain, December 22, 1862, vice Hall, resigned.
 First Lieutenant Horace Jewett, to be Captain, December 31, 1862, vice Bell, killed in battle.
 First Lieutenant George M. Bratton, to be Captain, January 3, 1863, vice Wise, died of wounds received in battle.
 First Lieutenant Edward W. Smith, to be Captain, February 17, 1863, vice Wood, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant George K. Sanderson, to be First Lieutenant, November 9, 1862, vice Curtin, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant George H. Burns, to be First Lieutenant, December 22, 1862, vice Stetson, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant William Galloway, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Jewett, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Roman H. Gray, to be First Lieutenant, January 3, 1863, vice Bratton, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Honey, to be First Lieutenant, February 17, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Charles F. Trowbridge, to be Captain, January 13, 1863, vice Woodson, dismissed.
 Second Lieutenant Samuel E. St. Onge, to be First Lieutenant, November 9, 1862, vice Bingham, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Patrick W. Houlihan, to be First Lieutenant, December 23, 1862, vice Arnold, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant Charles A. M. Estes, to be First Lieutenant, January 13, 1863, vice Trowbridge, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant William G. Wedemeyer, to be First Lieutenant, February 14, 1863, vice Wilson, dismissed.
 Second Lieutenant Samuel Mills, to be First Lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Howland, resigned.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Clarence H. Corning, to be Captain, December 11, 1862, vice Spencer, resigned.
 First Lieutenant Thomas C. J. Bailey, to be Captain, December 14, 1862, vice McLandburgh, killed in battle.
 Second Lieutenant Alexander Menzies, to be First Lieutenant, November 25, 1862, vice Carpenter, dismissed.
 Second Lieutenant George W. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, December 11, 1862, vice Corning, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Lyman H. Warren, to be First Lieutenant, December 14, 1862, vice Bailey, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Charles S. Lovell, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, January 21, 1863, vice Shepherd, promoted to the Fifteenth Infantry.
 First Lieutenant Nathaniel C. Kinney, to be Captain, November 25, 1862, vice Breslin, vice Arnold, resigned.
 First Lieutenant Richard L. Morris, to be Captain, December 31, 1862, vice Kinney, killed in battle.
 First Lieutenant Joseph L. Proctor, to be Captain, January 15, 1863, vice Denison, died of wounds received in battle.
 Second Lieutenant Gilbert S. Carpenter, to be First Lieutenant, November 25, 1862, vice Kinney, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant William H. Bisbee, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Morris, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Merrill N. Hutchinson, to be First Lieutenant, January 14, 1863, vice Simons, died of wounds received in battle.
 Second Lieutenant Lucius F. Brown, to be First Lieutenant, January 14, 1863, vice McConnell, died of wounds received in battle.
 Second Lieutenant Ebenezer D. Harding, to be First Lieutenant, January 15, 1863, vice Proctor, promoted.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Pinkney Lugenebel, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Major, December 31, 1862, vice Carpenter, killed in battle.
 First Lieutenant Byron G. Daniels, to be Captain, September 30, 1862, vice Green, resigned.
 First Lieutenant Albert H. Andrews, to be Captain, January 30, 1863, vice Mott, resigned.
 First Lieutenant Thomas Cummings, to be Captain, February 9, 1863, vice Gilman, who vacates his regimental commission.
 Second Lieutenant Joseph J. Waggoner, to be First Lieutenant, September 30, 1862, vice Daniels, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant William R. Lowe, to be First Lieutenant, January 19, 1863, vice Gil, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Samuel S. Culbertson, to be First Lieutenant, January 30, 1863, vice Andrews, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Alfred Curtis, to be First Lieutenant, February 9, 1863, vice Cummings, promoted.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor, in the New York State Volunteer Regiments, since the 1st September, 1863:—

FORTIETH REGIMENT.—Asst.-Surg. Augustus Campbell, 148 Vols., to be Surgeon, Aug. 27, 1863, vice J. E. Dexter, discharged.
 1st Lieut. George C. Dow to be Captain, Dec. 13, 1862, vice Sullivan, missing in action.

Adj. Madison M. Cannon to be Captain, Feb. 23, 1863, vice A. J. Warner, promoted.
 1st Lieut. William H. Gilder to be Adjutant, (1st Lieut.) Feb. 23, 1863, vice M. M. Cannon, promoted.

Serg. William A. Babcock to be 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1863, vice W. W. Ledyard, declined.
 2d Lieut. Washington Durbrow to be 1st Lieutenant, March 30, 1863, vice B. C. Welch, dismissed.

Frank Webb to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1862, vice G. C. Dow, promoted.
 1st Serg. Edwin J. Sweet to be 2d Lieutenant, June 5, 1863, vice H. W. Hubbard, Jr., mustered out.

1st Serg. Thomas Crawford to be 2d Lieutenant, March 30, 1863, vice W. Durbrow, promoted.
 1st Serg. Robert J. Boddy to be 2d Lieutenant, June 5, 1863, vice T. H. Rider, mustered out.

2d Lieut. Joseph W. Clymer to be 1st Lieutenant, May 2, 1863, vice C. H. Genser, discharged.
 Serg. Joseph M. Davis to be 1st Lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice W. H. Johnson, killed in action.

2d Lieut. Harrison F. Wolcott to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1863, vice W. H. Gilder, appointed Adjutant.
 Serg. Augustus W. Keen to be 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1863, vice H. T. Wolcott, promoted.

Maj. Augustus J. Warner to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 7, 1863, vice P. A. Lindsay, resigned.
 Capt. Emmons F. Fletcher to be Major, July 7, 1863, vice A. J. Warner, promoted.

FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Private Thomas B. Riley to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1863, vice J. M. Ellendorf, promoted.
FOURTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Freeman Conner to be Colonel, Aug. 27, 1863, vice J. C. Rice, promoted to Brigadier-Gen.

Maj. Edward B. Knox to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 27, 1863, vice F. Connor, promoted.
 Capt. Campbell Allen to be Major, Aug. 17, 1863, vice E. B. Knox, promoted.

2d Lieut. Orett L. Munger to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1863, vice A. C. Adair, discharged.
 1st Sergeant Frank Campbell to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1863, vice O. L. Munger, promoted.

FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Late Lieut. Alexander McAloney to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1863, vice J. J. Fitz Gibbon. Revoked commission.
FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Late Capt. Henry H. Holbrook to be Captain, July 17, 1863, vice T. H. Watson, resigned.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Late Col. Eugene A. Cozlar to be Colonel, Sept. 8, 1863, reappointed.
 Serg. J. H. Van Arman to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1863, vice J. Freedle, promoted.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—1st Serg. John Offen to be 1st Lieutenant, June 21, 1863, vice G. Noedell, resigned.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—James W. Hughes to be Assistant-Surgeon, Sept. 4, 1863, vice G. Dougherty, dismissed.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Adj. Frederick W. Grannis to be Captain, March 5, 1863, vice W. H. Mize, resigned.
SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. George S. Raymond to be Captain, July 1, 1863, vice D. Miller, resigned.

1st Lieut. Benjamin B. Millert to be Captain, July 1, 1863, vice T. H. Higbottom, promoted.
 Adj. William J. Haverly to be Captain, July 1, 1863, vice W. P. Halstead, resigned.

1st Lieut. William W. Tracy to be Captain, July 1, 1863, vice G. W. Selover, resigned.
 1st Lieut. John Berry to be Adjutant (1st Lieutenant), July 1, 1863, vice W. J. Haverly, promoted.

2d Lieut. Ivan Tallof to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1863, vice W. J. Haverly, promoted.
 2d Lieut. Henry Van Der Weyde to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1863, vice E. B. Scott, dismissed.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Woodman to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1863, vice A. T. Bushee, resigned.

2d Lieut. Warran R. Hadden to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1st, 1863, vice B. B. Miller, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT (1st EXCELSIOR BRIGADE).—Capt. William H. Hugo to be Major, May 17, 1863, vice D. Mahan, promoted.
 Dow C. Rogers to be 2d Lieutenant, Dec. 27, 1863, vice J. N. Coyne, promoted.

Charles P. Buschman to be 2d Lieutenant, March 20, 1863, Co. K.
 Samuel J. Ives to be 2d Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1862.
SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. John S. Mann to be Captain, April 2, 1863, vice T. Clark, resigned.

2d Lieut. Henry C. Steward to be 1st Lieutenant, April 2, 1863, vice J. S. Mann, promoted.
 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Clark to be Adjutant (1st Lieutenant), June 24, 1863, vice J. A. Smith, assigned to Co. G.

2d Serg. John B. Hare to be 2d Lieutenant, April 2, 1863, vice H. C. Steward, promoted.
SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Frederick S. Treadway to be Assistant-Surgeon, Aug. 25, 1863, vice W. Blasdel, resigned.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Lieut.-Col. William B. French to be Colonel, July 27, 1863, vice J. B. McKeon, discharged.
 Maj. Nathan S. Babcock to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 27, 1863, vice W. B. French, promoted.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Herbert Hammerstein to be Colonel, July 30, 1863, vice D. Ullman, promoted Brigadier-General.

Late Capt. (32d Vols.) William Chalmers to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 5, 1863, vice H. Hammerstein, promoted.
 Serg. Theodore Cornell to be 2d Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice O. T. Spaulding, promoted.

Quartermaster-Serg. John Knox to be 2d Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice C. A. Courter, killed in action.
 Private (Co. K. 10th Art.) Henry P. Herring to be 2d Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice J. S. A. Judson, resigned.

Private (15th Art.) A. Von Brandt to be 1st Lieutenant Aug. 20, 1863, vice J. M. H. Allen, dismissed.
 1st Lieut. Levi Metz to be Captain, July 29, 1863, vice W. H. Randall, promoted.

2d Lieut. Oscar T. Spaulding to be Captain, July 29, 1863, vice O. P. Chappell, resigned.
 2d Lieut. David Ellis to be Captain, July 29, 1863, vice S. B. Jones, transferred.

2d Lieut. Reinhardt Schneider to be 1st Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice D. Jones, promoted.
 2d Lieut. William J. Crammond to be 1st Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice M. E. Dunlap, resigned.

2d Lieut. Tobias Berry to be 1st Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice L. Metz, promoted.
 1st Serg. Charles Mooney to be 2d Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice D. Ellis, promoted.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Adj. Chancy S. Aldrich to be Captain, March 24, 1863, vice W. W. Clark, promoted.
 1st Lieut. John O. Goodrich to be Adjutant (1st Lieutenant), Aug. 16, 1863, vice C. S. Aldrich, promoted.

2d Lieut. John Laffer to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 16, 1863, vice J. O. Goodrich, promoted.
 1st Serg. Edward Pierson to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 16, 1863, vice J. Laffer, promoted.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Late 1st Lieut. John W. Byron to be Adjutant (1st Lieutenant), Sept. 14, 1863, vice Wm. McClelland, killed in action.
 Rev. William Corby to be Chaplain, Dec. 15, 1861, original.

NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.—2d Lieut. Frederick Terry to be 1st Lieutenant, June 29, 1863, vice S. Brounell, resigned.
 1st Serg. George D. Wiedman to be 2d Lieutenant, June 29, 1863, vice F. Terry, promoted.

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Capt. Truman A. Merriman to be Major, Dec. 27, 1862, vice T. S. Hall, promoted.
NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Serg. Secor Hyatt to be 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1863, vice D. G. Biddle, declined.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. James H. Dandy to be Captain, Aug. 6, 1863, vice M. Bailey, resigned.
 2d Lieut. Cornelius B. Adriance to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1863, vice J. H. Dandy, promoted.

1st Serg. Frederick Sandrock to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1863, vice C. B. Adriance, promoted.
 1st Lieut. Timothy Lynch to be Captain, June 12, 1863, vice C. F. Gardner, resigned.

2d Lieut. George Furst to be 1st Lieutenant, June 12, 1863, vice T. Lynch, promoted.
 2d Lieut. Michael Friday to be 1st Lieutenant, July 8, 1863, vice H. Baker, resigned.

Serg. Ebenezer Spooner to be 1st Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice C. F. Scheffer, resigned.
 Serg. Edwin Nichols to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863, vice W. Bonsall, cashiered.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT.—2d Lieut. Charles Snyder to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1863, vice C. S. Glass, discharged.
 1st Serg. James H. Bayne to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1863, vice Riddell, discharged.

1st Serg. George D. Powell to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1863, vice C. Snyder, promoted.
ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.—Charles Mitchell to be Assistant-Surgeon, Aug. 31, 1863, vice C. E. Huntington, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Alvin White to be Colonel, Aug. 26, 1863, vice W. R. Pease, discharged.
 Maj. Rufus Daggett to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 26, 1863, vice A. White, promoted.

Capt. Francis K. Myers to be Major, Aug. 26, 1863, vice R. Daggett, promoted.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. John L. Carter to be Adjutant (1st Lieutenant), July 8, 1863, vice C. E. Pruyn, promoted.

1st Lieut. John L. Cunningham to be Captain, Aug. 13, 1863, vice E. Rizzo, resigned.
 2d Lieut. Joseph M. Tenney to be 1st Lieutenant, July 8, 1863, vice J. L. Carter, appointed Adjutant.

2d Lieut. Wm. H. Stevenson to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1863, vice J. L. Cunningham, promoted.
 1st Serg. Henry S. Graves to be 2d Lieutenant, July 8, 1863, vice J. M. Tenney, promoted.

Edward P. Wilson to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1863, vice W. H. Stevenson, promoted.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Capt. Charles H. Weygant to be Major, July 4, 1863, vice J. Cromwell, killed in action.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Private William E. Bishop to be 2d Lieutenant, July 4, 1863, vice R. C. Holmes, died of wounds received in action.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Robert Henry to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1863, vice N. Murray, promoted.
 Capt. Augustus C. Tate to be Major, Sept. 8, 1863, vice W. M. Rexford, promoted.

Morris M. Davidson to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 20, 1863, vice J. R. Griswold, promoted.
 Late Capt. James P. Raymond (90th N. Y. V.) to be Captain, Sept. 12, 1863, vice W. E. Van Wyck, resigned.

Late 2d Lieut. John Rodgers to be 2d Lieutenant, July 13, 1863; re-appointed.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—1st Lieutenant Thomas B. Green to be Captain, Dec. 8, 1862, vice D. D. Bell, commission revoked.

2d Lieut. Peter S. Geraty to be Captain, July 28, 1863, vice C. D. Weeks, transferred to Invalid Corps.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Edwin Hutchinson to be Surgeon, Aug. 23, 1863, vice J. M. Farrington, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. John H. B. Smith to be Captain, Aug. 29, 1863, vice T. H. Tunney, resigned.
 2d Lieut. Geo. B. Cooley to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1863, vice J. H. B. Smith, promoted.

Orderly-Serg. William

R. Crager to be Adjutant, (1st Lieutenant,) August 6, 1863, vice W. Thompson, resigned.

1st Serg. John Fitzpatrick, to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1863, vice P. Bowman, promoted.

2d Lieut. Polhemus Bowman to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1863, vice S. V. H. Crager, promoted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Serg. John M. Hutchinson to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1863, vice S. D. Smith, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Capt. Timothy O'Brien to be Major, May 15, 1863, vice G. R. Spaulding, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. Emmet M. Fitch to be Captain, Aug. 24, 1863, vice M. S. Burdick, resigned.

2d Lieut. Stewart M. Phinney to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 24, 1863, vice E. M. Fitch, promoted.

1st Lieut. John J. Buchanan to be Captain, Aug. 26, 1863, vice D. Spaulding, resigned.

2d Lieut. John D. Brownell to be 1st Lieutenant, July 6, 1863, vice J. Barr, dismissed.

Orderly-Serg. James A. Veeder to be 2d Lieutenant, July 6, 1863, vice J. D. Brownell, promoted.

Orderly-Serg. John S. Veeder to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 19, 1863, vice R. Loucks, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—2d Lieut. Joseph E. Palmer to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1863, vice B. B. Purdy, promoted.

Serg. Timothy Van Nostrand to be 2d Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1863, vice J. E. Palmer, promoted.

Late Lieut. Henry M. Connelly to be 1st Lieutenant, July 15, 1863, vice J. Kalt, promoted.

1st Lieut. James Cain to be Captain, Aug. 1, 1863, vice O. Conner, discharged.

2d Lieut. Albert B. Lindsey to be Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863, vice J. Cain, promoted.

1st Serg. George Gallagher to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863, vice A. B. Lindsey, promoted.

1st Lieut. Jacques Kalt to be Captain, July 15, 1863, vice N. Reid-enbach, dismissed.

1st Serg. Theodore Linder to be 2d Lieutenant, July 15, 1863, vice J. Merkle, dismissed.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. William J. Van Deusen to be Captain, March 30, 1863, vice H. Silas not mustered in.

2d Lieut. James B. Vaughn to be 1st Lieutenant, March 30, 1863, vice W. J. Van Deusen, promoted.

Serg. J. Horton Miller to be 2d Lieutenant, March 30, 1863, vice J. B. Vaughn, promoted.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Philo K. Stoddard to be Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 3, 1863, vice J. L. Dolson, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. Marshall Van Zile to be Captain, July 1, 1863, vice M. A. Tappen, resigned.

2d Lieut. George R. Bransted to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1863, vice M. Van Zile, promoted.

Serg. Barclay Brown to be 2d Lieutenant, July 1, 1863, vice G. R. Bransted, promoted.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—1st Lieut. John M. Bailey to be Adjutant, (1st Lieutenant,) May 12, 1863, vice R. M. Strong, deceased.

SIXTY-NINTH N. G. ARTILLERY.—William T. Nealis to be Assistant-Surgeon, Sept. 10, 1863.

SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY.—Serg. George C. Houston to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 18, 1863, vice C. McCutchen, discharged.

FOURTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.—2d Lieut. Edward Schwartz to be Captain, April 20, 1863, vice A. Von Dachsenhausen, discharged.

2d Lieut. Peter Remmett to be Captain, April 23, 1863, vice W. R. Farnell, promoted.

Orderly-Serg. Nathan S. Heusted to be 2d Lieutenant, March 23, 1863, vice J. F. Domingo, promoted.

Orderly-Serg. William H. Oliver to be 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1863, vice J. Lowry, promoted.

Orderly-Serg. Daniel Briggs to be 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1863, vice W. Blewett, promoted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.—Rev. Edward P. Stimson to be Chaplain, July 24, 1863. Original.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—1st Serg. Benj. F. Fuller to be 2d Lieutenant, April 13, 1863, vice E. H. Underhill, promoted.

Capt. Robert H. Fitzhugh to be Major, Aug. 14, 1863, vice J. W. Depeyster, dismissed.

THIRD REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—1st Lieut. William E. Mercer to be Captain, Aug. 31, 1863, original.

Private James M. McVey (24th Ind. Bat.) to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1863, original.

Serg. James Van Vleck to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1863.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—2d Lieut. Daniel Cole to be 1st Lieutenant, July 28, 1863, vice T. A. Bally, dismissed.

NINTH REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—Byron L. Flower to be Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 7, 1863, vice B. De Witt, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—Leonard Seaton, Jr., to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1863, vice J. T. Hoyle, resigned.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—Casper Wolf to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1863, (Co. B), original.

John M. Dauth to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1863, (Co. B), original.

Louis Elche to be Captain, Co. C., August 27, 1863, original.

William Miller Milnes to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. C., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Julius Niebergall to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. C., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Frederick Stubs to be Captain, Co. D., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Franz Braunstein to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. D., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

1st Lieut. Otto Christie to be Captain, June 26, 1863, vice H. Der-cum, resigned.

2d Lieut. Charles De Clyne to be 1st Lieutenant, June 2, 1863, vice O. Christie, promoted.

2d Lieut. Gottlieb Yungk to be 1st Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice F. Matterscheck, resigned.

2d Lieut. Henry Lanteman to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1863, vice F. Casnone, resigned.

2d Lieut. Louis Mahlein to be 1st Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice R. Sandow, resigned.

2d Lieut. Max Von Bosch to be 1st Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice J. Hartman, resigned.

Orderly-Serg. Joseph Bell to be 2d Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice G. Yungk, promoted.

Orderly-Serg. Louis Stiefhold to be 2d Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice W. Kellerman, resigned.

Serg. Carl Bayer to be 2d Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice L. Mahlein, promoted.

Serg.-Major Alfred Newbatt to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1863, vice H. Lanteman, promoted.

Serg. William Muler to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1863, vice A. Briede, resigned.

Serg. Charles Joachim to be 2d Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice M. Von Bosch, promoted.

Orderly-Serg. Theodore Sylvester to be 2d Lieutenant, June 26, 1863, vice F. Koelle, resigned.

Capt. Leander Schamberger to be Major, Sept. 1, 1863, original.

Julius Dieckman to be Major, Sept. 2, 1863, original.

Henry Wright to be Captain, Co. F., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Charles Zobel to be First Lieutenant, Co. F., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

William T. Everingham to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. F., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Wm. Papemeyer to be Captain, Co. G., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Wm. Blenck to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. G., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Robert Porsch to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. G., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

George Roman to be Captain, Co. H., August 27, 1863, original.

Oscar Maccois to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. H., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Ferdinand Werner to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. H., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Franz Stockner to be Captain, Co. I., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Charles Elfer to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. I., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Theodore Hofstetter to be Captain, Co. E., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Chas. Wurtz to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. E., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Gust. Schimel to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. E., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Edw. Kayning to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. F., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Richard Clark to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. F., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Henry E. Munson to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. I., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Edw. Engles to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. G., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Hugo Rothe to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. G., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Seigmund Domrosch to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. H., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Chas. Kinsay to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. H., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Wm. W. Taylor to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. I., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

Augustus Hasgan to be 2d Lieutenant, Co. I., Aug. 27, 1863, original.

THIRTIETH INDEPENDENT BATTERY ARTILLERY.—2d Lieut. B. Franklin Ryer to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1862, vice R. F. Yelver-ton, resigned.

1st Lieut. B. Franklin Ryer to be Captain, Aug. 31, 1863, vice G. S. Coddington, resigned.

Late Lieut. Mark Andrews (10th Art.) to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1863, vice B. F. Ryer, promoted.

THIRTY-SIXTH INDEPENDENT BATTERY.—Serg. (13th Ind. Bat. N. Y. Vols.), Henry G. Craft to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 25, 1863, vice G. W. Fox, promoted.

FIFTEENTH VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.—(Three Years Men.—2d Lieut. Keefe S. O. Keefe to be 1st Lieutenant, June 18, 1863, Co. A, original.)

2d Lieut. Richard O. S. Burke to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. B, July 23, 1863, original.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following Commissions were issued by the Governor of Massachusetts during the week ending October 17th:—

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.—Rev. B. Frank Whittemore, of Berlin, (53d Regiment, M. V. M.), to be Chaplain, October 16, 1863, vice Cleveland, discharged.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant Timothy Ingraham, of New Bedford, to be First Lieutenant, April 5, 1863, vice Russell, promoted. (This commission is in place of that issued July 16, 1863.)

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Alfred O. Hitchcock, of Fitchburg, to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Sergeant John H. Clifford, of Holyoke, (34th Regiment Vols.) to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Frank R. Young, of Springfield, to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Charles D. Hollis, of Lynn, to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Edward S. Dewey, of Montague, to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—William Ingalls, M.D., of Winchester, (5th Regiment, M. V. M.) to be Surgeon, October 13, 1863.

Sergeant John H. Chipman, of Beverly, (8th Regiment, M. V. M.) to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863.

Benjamin F. Richardson, of Stoneham, to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863.

First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Barnard, of South Reading, (23d Regiment of Vols.) to be First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, October 13, 1863.

Sergeant James Dunlop, of Newbury, (12th Regiment Vols.) to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Second Lieutenant Moses Shackley, of South Danvers, (19th Regiment Vols.) to be Second Lieutenant, October 13, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

The Commissions issued to Charles Callender, Nathan A. Frye, Jr., and James M. Sweetser, revoked by Special Order, No. 661, October 13, 1863.

SEVENTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Newman W. Storer, of Lowell, to be Second Lieutenant, September 30, 1863, vice McCurdy, promoted First Lieutenant, (Sergeant Charles W. Brigham having declined promotion.)

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.—Sergeant George C. Bailey, Jr., of Boston, (16th Battery,) to be Second Lieutenant, September 28, 1863, under General Orders, No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

FIRST COMPANY OF SHARPSHOOTERS.—Sergeant Samuel G. Gilbreth, of Belfast, Me., to be First Lieutenant, September 26, 1863, vice Clements, cashiered.

A NAMELESS SPY.

We extract from the *Annals of the Army of the Cumberland* the following account of one of the most mysterious and useful spies ever in the service of a commander:

We have a difficult task to perform in this chapter,—to describe the operations of one of the most daring and valuable spies of the Army of the Cumberland, and yet to so protect him as regards identity that he may not incur the risk of future injury, and perhaps of assassination, at the hands of rebels or their sympathizers in the South. We are about to speak of a spy who went into and came out from BRAGG's army at Murfreesborough three times during the week of battles at Stone River,—who even dined at the table of BRAGG and of his other generals,—who brought us correct information as to the force and position of the rebel army, and of the boasts of its head officers. This spy was the first to assure us positively that BRAGG would fight at Stone River, telling us of that general's boast that "he would whip ROSECRANS back to Nashville if it cost ten thousand men." For the four days' service thus rendered by our spy he was paid five thousand dollars by order of our general, and the author saw the money passed to him.

In 1862 there lived in the State of ——— a Union man, with wife and children. He was a friend of the Union, and an anti-slavery man upon principle. After the rebellion broke out, and when the "Southern heart" had become fired, this man, living in a strong pro-slavery region and surrounded by opulent slaveholders, his own family connections and those of his wife being also wealthy and bitter secessionists, very prudently held his peace, feeling his utter inability to stem the tide of the rebellion in his section. This reticence, together with his known Southern birth and relations, enabled him to pass unsuspected, and almost unobserved, at a time when BRECKINRIDGE, MARSHALL, PRESTON, and BUCKNER, and other ardent politicians of Kentucky chose the rebellion as their portion and endeavored to carry with them the State amidst a blaze of excitement. Thus, without tacit admissions or any direct action on his part, the gentleman of whom we write was classed by the people of his section as a secessionist.

Circumstances occurred during that year by which this person was brought into contact with a Federal commander in Kentucky, General NELSON. Their meeting and acquaintance was accidental. Mutual Union sentiments begat personal sympathy and friendship. NELSON wished a certain service performed in the rebel territory, and he persuaded the citizen to undertake it,—which the latter finally did as a matter of duty, we are assured, rather than of gain, for he made no charge for the service after its speedy and successful performance. Soon after, a similar work was necessary; and again was the citizen importuned, and he again consented, but not considering himself as a professional spy.

During this or a similar trip, and while at Chattanooga, our man heard of the sudden death of General NELSON. He was now at a loss what to do. Finally he determined to return and report his business to Major-General ROSECRANS, who had assumed command of the Federal army. Thus resolved, he proceeded to finish his mission. After ascertaining the position of military affairs at Chattanooga, he came to Murfreesborough, where BRAGG's army was then collecting. Staying here several days, he was urged by his Southern army friends to act as their spy in Kentucky. The better to conceal his own feelings and position, he consented to do so, and he left General BRAGG's head-quarters to go by way of Nashville, feigning important business, and from thence to go to his home, passing by and through ROSECRANS' army as it lay stretched between Nashville and Louisville.

The nameless man now makes his way to the Federal

head-quarters, seeks a private interview with General ROSECRANS, and states his case fully as we have just related. Here was something remarkable, surely,—a spy in the confidence of the commanders of two great opposing armies! Our general took much pains to satisfy himself of the honesty and soundness of the stranger. He was pleased with the man's candid manner, and his story bore an air of consistency and truth. Yet he was a Southerner, surrounded by rebellious influences, and enjoyed BRAGG's confidence; and what guarantee could be given that he was a Union man at heart. None; and our general, in great perplexity, held council with his Chief of Police, and requested the latter to "dig up" the case to its very root. This was done; but in what manner we need not specially state. Satisfied that it would do to trust the spy, to a certain extent at least, he was now sent on his way to perform his mission for BRAGG. At all events, that scheming general so supposed when our man's report was made at the rebel head-quarters a few days afterwards. His information was very acceptable to BRAGG; but we strongly question its value to rebeldom, as the spy reported only what he was told by that old fox Colonel TRUESDALE.

Perhaps the reader will inquire, how can we answer for the report thus made to BRAGG? it may have been more true and valuable than we supposed. Well, there is force in the query. We are fallen upon strange times, when honesty, virtue, and patriotism are at heavy discount in rebeldom, and the Indian's idea of the uncertainty of white men is by no means a myth. However, we were then quite confident of the worthlessness of our spy to BRAGG, because he had nothing else to tell him. For five days did our spy keep himself locked in a private room in the police building at Nashville. His meals were carried to him by a trusty servant. His door was "shadowed" constantly by our best detectives, and so were his steps if he ventured upon the street for a few moments after dark. It was cold and bleak winter weather, and he toasted himself before his comfortable fire, read books and papers, and conferred often with the Chief of Police and his assistant, affording them, strangers as they were to that region of country, a fund of valuable information respecting the rebels of Kentucky and Tennessee. He was a man of fine address and good intellectual attainments. When our man concluded it was about time for his return to BRAGG's army, he was politely escorted by our mounted police to a proper point beyond our lines, and by a route where he would see nothing of our forces. The reader will now appreciate the grounds of our confidence, we doubt not, in the worthlessness of at least one of General BRAXTON BRAGG's spy reports.

In due time this nameless gentleman again enters our lines, and is escorted by our pickets to the general commanding, to whom he reports in person concerning all that is transpiring in BRAGG's army at Murfreesborough, and then he resumes his pleasant private quarters at the army police building. How little could the rebel general ZOLICOFF have thought, or have imagined as the wildest dream, while building his elegant house in High Street, Nashville, that its gorgeous rooms should ever be devoted to such purposes! After a brief stay, another trip was made by our man to BRAGG's head-quarters, we using the same precautions as previously. In fact, our spy desired, and even demanded, such attention at the hands of the Chief of Police. Said he,—

"I am a stranger to you all. I can give you no guarantee whatever of my good faith. It is alike due to you and to myself that I be allowed no opportunities for deceiving you."

The report he carried to BRAGG on his second trip delighted the latter. His officers talked with our man freely, and, after staying at Murfreesborough two or three days, and riding and walking all about in the most innocent and unconcerned manner, he was again sent back to Nashville to 'fool that slow Dutchman, ROSECRANS,' as one of the rebel officers remarked. Of the importance of the report now brought to the 'slow Dutchman,' we need not state further than that it contributed its due weight to a decision fraught with tremendous consequences to the army and to the country. Marching orders were soon after issued for the advance of the Army of the Cumberland upon Murfreesborough.

Now commenced a period of excessive labor and peril for the nameless spy. Generals ROSECRANS and BRAGG each wanted instant and constant information as the armies approached. The minutiae of this man's work for four or five days we need not stop to relate: it is easily imagined. Within that time he entered the rebel lines and returned three times. He gave the outline of BRAGG's line of battle, a close estimate of his force, an accurate account of his artillery and his earthworks, the movements of the rebel wagon and railroad trains, &c. &c. He was very earnest in assuring ROSECRANS that BRAGG intended to give severe battle with superior numbers.

This information proved true in all essentials, and its value to the country was inestimable. We had other spies piercing the rebel lines at this time, but they did not enjoy the facilities possessed by the nameless one. Almost with anguish did he exclaim against himself, in the presence of the author, for the severe manner in which he was deceiving the rebel general, and involving the lives of his thousands of brave but deluded followers.

After the first great battle the work of such a spy is ended, or, rather, it ceases when the shock of arms comes on. Thenceforth the armies are moved upon the instant, as circumstances may require. Our man, who during the four days had been almost incessantly in the saddle, or with his ears and eyes painfully observant while in the camps, took leave of our army upon the battle-field, and retired to a place of rest.

One incident occurred during his last visit to BRAGG which is worthy of mention. That general took alarm at his report, and at once started a special messenger to General JOHN H. MORGAN—who was then absent with his cavalry in Kentucky to destroy ROSECRANS' railroad communications (in which MORGAN succeeded)—to return instantly with his command by forced marches to Murfreesborough. That same night our man reported this fact to the Federal commander, described the messenger and what route he would take, &c. The information was telegraphed at once to Nashville, Gallatin, and Bowling Green, and a force was sent from each of these points to intercept the messenger. They failed to apprehend him,—which, however, proved of

no consequence, as the battles of Stone River were fought and BRAGG was on his retreat from Murfreesborough by the time MORGAN could have received the orders.

Our spy was a brave man: yet during the last three days of his service he was most sensible of its peril. To pass between hostile lines in the lone hours of the night,—for he did not wait for daylight,—to be halted by guerrillas and scouts and pickets, with guns aimed at him, and, finally, to meet and satisfy the anxious, keen-eyed, heart-searching rebel officers as well as our own, was a mental as well as physical demand that could not long be sustained. While proceeding upon his last expedition, the author met the nameless one upon a by-road. We halted our horses, drew near, and conversed a few seconds in private, while our attendants and companions moved on. He was greatly exhausted and soiled in appearance,—his clothing having been rained upon and splashed by muddy water, caused by hard riding, and which had dried upon him. He said he was about to try it once more, and, though he had been so often and so successfully, yet he feared detection and its sure result, the bullet or the halter. He had been unable, amid the hurry and excitement, to make some final disposition of his affairs. He gave us a last message to send to his wife and children in case it became necessary; and he also desired a promise—most freely given—that we would attend to the settlement of his account with our general for services recently rendered. Thus concluding, he wrung our hand most earnestly, and putting spurs to his fresh and spirited animal, dashed off upon his mission. Twenty hours afterwards we were relieved of our anxious forebodings by his safe and successful return. We have stated the price paid him for his labors: it was well earned, and to our cause was a most profitable investment.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Generals McCook and Crittenden have been ordered to Indianapolis with their aides-de-camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Taylor, left Fortress Monroe on the 18th under orders to report elsewhere for duty.

Admiral Wilkes is still stopping at the Brevoort House, in this city. It is uncertain how long he will remain.

Captain R. B. Brown, of the 30th Mass. Vols., has been promoted to the Colonelcy of a Louisiana regiment.

Capt. C. W. Killborn, who for more than a year has been Provost-Marshal of New Orleans, has been appointed Colonel of the 1st Regiment of New Orleans Volunteers.

Mr. Sidney S. Boyce, who was drafted in the Fourth District of this city, has been promoted to a captaincy, and ordered to report to Gen. Banks.

The office of Major-General Halleck has been removed to Seventeenth and F streets, Washington, where all the business will hereafter be transacted.

Brigadier-General Philip St. George Cooke arrived at New Orleans on the 7th, and reported to Major-General Banks.

Brigadier-General Hugh T. Reid, lately stationed at Lake Providence, La., has taken the post of Cairo, by order of Major-General Grant.

Colonel Beardsley, of the 24th New York vols., has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General on Major-General Meade's staff, with the rank of Captain in the Regular Army.

Captain William N. Green, Jr., late a Captain in the 102d New York regiment, has been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in the 173d New York.

General Herton is now at his brother's residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., quite ill from swamp fever and chronic diarrhoea, contracted in Louisiana.

Colonel Horace Binney, Sergeant of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, has been detailed for service in the Department of the Gulf.

Brigadier-General J. St. C. Morton is announced by general orders as Chief Engineer of the Army of the Cumberland.

Captain A. Mordecai, Ordnance Department U. S. Army, is announced as Chief of Ordnance of the Department of the South.

Captain W. L. M. Burger, Assistant-Adjutant-General, is assigned to duty in connection with the Engineer Department at the Headquarters of the Department of the South.

General Peck has designated a lot near the Orphan Asylum, at Newbern, North Carolina, as a burial place of soldiers dying in that vicinity.

First Lieutenant William Sinclair, 3d U. S. Artillery, has been appointed Assistant-Inspector-General to the 13th Army Corps, with rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The President has accepted the resignations of Captain Lucius Fairchild, 16th U. S. Infantry, and Captain William S. Thurston, 18th U. S. Infantry.

Brigadier-General William Hays, U. S. Vols., has been detailed as member of general court-martial now in session at Washington.

A splendid service of silver, costing about \$2,000, has arrived at Washington, intended as a bridal offering from the medical officers of the Army of the Potomac to Dr. Letterman, Medical Director.

The remains of Major H. Z. Curtis, who was killed at Baxter's Springs, recently passed through St. Joseph, Mo., en route for Keokuk, the home of his father, Major-General Curtis, for burial.

Captain E. G. Parker, Assistant-Adjutant-General to General Martindale, has been relieved from duty at the Old Capitol Prison, at his own request, and appointed Provost Judge at Forrest Hall Prison, in Georgetown.

Lieutenant Abram H. Klein, of Company K, 138th Pennsylvania volunteers, was arrested last week at White's Ford, near Edwards' Ferry, Va., while crossing the river with a view to desert. He was sent to the Old Capitol.

By order of the War Department the following officers have been honorably discharged the service of the United States: Lieutenant Edward M. Lees, 17th Conn. Vols.; Lieutenant James Switzer, 66th N. Y. Vols.

Captain J. W. Howland, of the Fifth Army Corps, re-

cently tried by court-martial on a charge of embezzlement, has been found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. By the sentence of the court, it is made scandalous for an officer of the Army to associate with him.

A special order from the War Department assigns Colonel Giles, late of the 88th Penn. Vols., to the command of the troops of the Invalid Corps stationed at Philadelphia, under the direction of the Assistant-Provost-Marshal of Pennsylvania.

First Lieutenant W. Neil Dennison, 2d U. S. Artillery, is, at his own request, relieved from duty as Inspector of Artillery at the Headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, to enable him to take command of his battery, in the Army of the Potomac.

Major-General Grant was well enough to hold a review on the 7th. His wound is healing, but is still painful, and interferes with his pedestrian exercises, but admits of riding on horseback with comparative ease. He arrived at Cairo with his staff on the 16th.

First Lieutenant Theodore Bertrand, Co. E., Independent Battalion, N. Y. V., having been sentenced by Court-Martial convened at Folly Island, S. C., to be cashiered for drunkenness and neglect of duty, the sentence has been approved by Major-General Gillmore.

Major-General Logan has relieved Gen. Leggett, in command of his old division, and also Brig.-Gen. John McArthur in command of the post of Vicksburg. The other officers of the post are, District Provost-Marshal, Lieut.-Colonel James Wilson; Post Provost-Marshal, Lieut.-Col. Waddell.

Colonel Wagner Swayne, late Provost-Marshal of the district of Memphis, Tenn., has been relieved from duty, at his own request, and succeeded by Captain G. A. Williams, 1st United States Infantry, late mustering officer of the 16th army corps.

Captain Samuel Ford, of the 5th Maryland regiment, who was arrested in March last on the charge of having, whilst acting as Provost Marshal at Berlin, Maryland, connived at the robbing of Mrs. Padgett and Miss Adams by some of his detectives, was yesterday honorably released and restored to his regiment.

On Tuesday, last week, Major A. W. Fletcher, of Washington, was arrested and committed to the Old Capitol prison, by order of the Secretary of War. Major Fletcher was a paymaster in the Army until recently, when he was dismissed the service for an alleged improper disposition of Government funds.

The U. S. steam frigate *Lancaster*, bearing the flag of Admiral Charles H. Bell, the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval forces on the Pacific station, arrived at San Francisco September 16, having in 14 months sailed and steamed 17,500 miles, and visited most of the stations on the Pacific coast. All well.

Lieutenant Disoway, the Provost-Marshal of Williamsburgh, Va., was shot on the 14th by Private Boyer, of the First New York Mounted Rifles. A day or two before Private Blake stabbed Private Redson, both of the First New York Mounted Rifles. The two assassins are closely confined in Fort Magruder. Their victims died in a few minutes.

Captain S. A. Urquhart, Commissary of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, was recently captured by guerrillas between Centerville and Fairfax Station. Captain Whelan, Assistant-Quartermaster of the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, and Lieutenant John Bradford, Commissary of the same brigade, were also captured by guerrillas in the same vicinity.

The proceedings and sentence of a court-martial in the case of Lieutenant Joseph R. Clark, 68th Indiana Vols., tried and convicted on the charge of gambling with the privates and non-commissioned officers of his company, has been approved by the Commander of the Department of the Cumberland, and the culprit is accordingly dismissed the service of the United States.

A Military Board has been ordered to convene at Newbern, N. C., to examine into the "capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct, and efficiency of such commissioned officers as may be brought before it." The following officers compose the Board:—Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Vols.; Colonel T. I. C. Amory, 17th Mass. Vols.; Colonel S. H. Mix, 3d N. Y. Cavalry; Colonel H. T. Sisson, 5th R. I. Artillery; 1st Lieutenant J. S. Tuller, 3d N. Y. Artillery.

A letter from Dr. Nestell, surgeon on board the United States gunboat *Clifton*, contains particulars of his capture by the rebels at Sabine Pass, Sept. 9. He was at Beaumont, Texas, attending to our wounded, of whom only two have died since they were brought ashore. Those of the officers and men who were not wounded were sent to Houston. The Doctor states that thus far they have been treated by the rebels with the utmost kindness and attention.

The following named enlisted men of the 3d Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, having passed a proper examination, have been transferred to the Signal Corps of the United States Army, and are required to report to the commanding officer of the Signal Detachment on Morris Island:—Corporal Albert Weaver, Co. I; Henry W. Mason, Co. K; Walter C. Wigfall, Co. H; Henry R. Congdon, Co. C; Alfred S. C. Williams, Co. A.

Brig.-Gen. Rufus King is reappointed Minister Resident at Rome, and accepts the appointment, his acceptance to take effect immediately. The mission becomes vacant by the return and resignation of the Hon. M. Blatchford, of New York, recent incumbent. Gen. King has turned the command of his division in the Army of the Potomac over to Brig.-Gen. Corcoran. Capt. Robert Chandler, A. A. G. to Gen. King, accompanies the new Minister as Secretary of Legation.

Captain Hutton, of General Burnside's Staff, who sent a challenge to Captain Cutts, for alleged insulting language, was tried for that offence, found guilty, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the President; but the Twenty-fifth Article of War imperatively declares that any commissioned officer found guilty of sending a challenge shall be cashiered. The sentence of the Court was disapproved, and

Captain Hutton was dismissed the service from Sept. 28, 1862. Major William Cutting, also of General Burnside's Staff, who was charged with carrying the challenge from Captain Hutton to Captain Cutts, was acquitted, and ordered to be released from arrest.

Captain James Madison Cutts, late of General Burnside's Staff, Acting Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Ohio, found guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and sentenced to be dismissed the service, has had his sentence remitted by the President, in consideration of his previous character and standing, and is ordered to join his regiment in the field, after receiving a reprimand from the President.

Admiral Farragut has written a letter denying the truth of a statement made by the *Freeman's Journal*, in which his forces are charged with having robbed or violated Catholic churches in Louisiana, at Point Coupee and Donaldsonville. He says the priest of the church at the former place assured him that nothing had been touched; and he asserts that when Donaldsonville was bombarded, the church, hospitals, and convents were all respected, and now stand as living monuments of the falsehood of the *Freeman's Journal*.

Major-General Crittenden has issued a farewell order to his corps—the 21st—in which he says "he regrets the separation from his command—not the investigation of his conduct which has been ordered. Investigation—the closest scrutiny—however it may affect him, can only brighten your fame. Your deeds at Chickamauga, as at Stone River, will hand down to posterity your honored names. You have honored me! The mighty hand of the Twenty-first Army corps has graven the name of its commander on famous pages of the past. And the slanderer's tongue cannot revoke the past. Future honors await you. May God's blessing attend you!"

Captain C. M. Levy, Assistant-Quartermaster in the Department of Washington, under Colonel Haskins, tried on a charge of embezzlement, and a specification of which charge was that he paid a clerk a salary of \$50 per month and took his receipt for \$100, has been found guilty. By the sentence of the court he is to make good the loss to Government, is dishonorably dismissed the service, and is to be held forever disqualified to hold any office of trust or emolument under the United States Government. The court further directs that the sentence be published in three papers in the City of Washington, and three published in Albany, the usual place of Levi's residence, after which it shall be deemed scandalous for an officer of the United States Army to associate with him.

Colonel W. S. Rowland, of New York, who is well known in connection with the organization of Rifle Regiments, has made a proposal to Government to raise 1,000 sharpshooters in ten different States under the new call for 300,000 men. The men to be mustered in for three years, and subjected to four months' drill in the school of the soldier, and all the details of rifle shooting, at the grounds of the National Rifle Association, near New York, where competent instructors from the celebrated English Rifle-School at Hythe are engaged. The men to be thoroughly fitted to act as instructors in rifle-shooting, and to be detailed as such to different regiments, or to be attached as sharpshooters in squads of ten to regiments now in service.

A court composed of invalid officers is about being formed in Washington. Colonel Warner, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, has been appointed President. Another court-martial has also been formed, to sit in the same city, for the trial of military officers. The following is a list of the members, who are all under medical treatment in Washington, although able to perform light duty: Col. Roy Stone, 149th Penn. vols., President; Lieut.-Col. H. E. Thompson, 6th Michigan cavalry; Major S. A. Drew, 6th Michigan cavalry; Captain B. J. Buck, 6th Maine; Captain E. M. Paine, 105th New York; Captain J. H. Marshon, 6th Wisconsin; Captain H. R. Thomas, A. Q. M., Seminary Hospital; Lieutenant G. A. Whitmore, 12th Massachusetts; Lieutenant J. F. Andrews, 1st Rhode Island cavalry; Lieutenant Elisha Besse, 20th Maine; Lieutenant J. Cannon, 110th Ohio; Lieutenant W. F. Dulton, 105th New York; Lieutenant E. Wencheback, A. D. C., Judge Advocate.

Major-General McCook, in his farewell order to his corps—the 20th—says:—"After being relieved from the command, I could ask no greater favor of the War Department than a thorough investigation of my conduct during the two memorable days of Chickamauga, for I do not fear the issue. My great regret will be the breaking up of the glorious associations formed after so long service in the Army of the Cumberland, and the bidding farewell to the gallant officers and soldiers of this corps. You have been slandered and maligned by news-scribblers, who, unfortunately, in our country, mould the public mind. Official reports will do you justice before the world. I return my thanks to every officer and soldier of the corps for his gallantry in action and his hearty co-operation and devotion to duty. With this I leave you, and my earnest prayer ever shall be that God may prosper you as a corps and as individuals, and ever give you victory when struggling for your nation and glorious flag."

In order to encourage and reward the meritorious and faithful officers and men of the 17th Army corps, Army of the Tennessee, a "Medal of Honor," with appropriate device, has been prepared, and will be presented by a "Board of Honor," of which the Major-General commanding (McPherson) is the advisory member, to all those who, by their gallantry in action and other soldierlike qualities, have most distinguished themselves, or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves, during the war. The following officers constitute the "Board of Honor": Major-General John A. Logan, commanding Third division; Brigadier-General John McArthur, commanding First division; Brigadier-General John E. Smith, commanding Second division; Brigadier-General M. M. Crocker, commanding Fourth division; Brigadier-General T. E. G. Ransom, commanding Second brigade, First division; Brigadier-General M. F. Force, commanding Second brigade, Third division; Brigadier-General W. Q. Gresham, commanding Third brigade, Fourth division; Brigadier-General Alexander Chambers, commanding Third brigade, First division; Colonel Gabriel Bouck, Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Powell, Chief of Artillery.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1863.

CALL FOR 300,000 VOLUNTEERS.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers, to serve for three years or the war, not however exceeding three years:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I do further proclaim that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted, shall receive advance pay, premium, and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost-Marshal-General's office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made on said State, or on the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota; and the said draft shall commence on the fifth day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued, for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet commenced.

The quotas of the States and Districts will be assigned by the War Department, through the Provost-Marshal-General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department.

In issuing this Proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful, and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE CHANGES IN COMMAND.

AT this moment, we have nothing to say about the action of the Government in removing Major-General ROSECRANS from the command of the Army of the Cumberland. We have heretofore had frequent occasion to eulogize that officer's military ability and manly worth; and our praise was based upon knowledge of the man and observation of the soldier, as well as upon the historical records of his past career. But we cannot doubt that the Government's action in his removal was not only dictated by the spirit of justice, but that it was demanded upon the highest military considerations. In regard to all his movements and each of his engagements since he assumed command, the Government necessarily has wider and more accurate information than is, or ought to be, possessed by any other parties; and in regard to the action at Chickamauga, which doubtless was the immediate cause of his removal, it may be said that nothing is definitely known about his conduct on that occasion, except by the Government. We fling away as false and cruel the general charges made by the Daily Press against Gen. ROSECRANS, of unmilitary conduct and vicious personal habits. Some of the charges we know to be untrue, and all of them are in their nature so antagonistic to his established character—which is austere, dignified, calm, self-possessed, and, in a word, soldierly to a rare degree—as to carry their refutation on their face to all who know Gen. ROSECRANS. But the whole matter, in all its bearings, will, we have reason to believe, speedily come up for investigation before the proper court; and until the charges then are made known, and the facts elicited brought to light, we advise his detractors, as well as a fluctuating pub-

lic, to restrain themselves from indulging in random charges and harsh criticism against one who, during the last two years, has certainly done his country enough service to entitle him to honorable consideration, and to shield him from the poisoned shafts of unpatriotic malice.

General ROSECRANS' connection with the Army of the Cumberland, as its chief, lasted for one year, lacking three or four days. It is a twelvemonth ago to-day since he assumed the position then vacated by General BUELL. His great field engagements during that time have been but two—Murfreesboro and Chickamauga—the one fought two months after he took command of the army, and the other in the eleventh month of his commandship—the one being offensive and a victory, the other defensive and technically a defeat—his adversary in both cases being General BRAGG. But "pitched battles are the last resort of a good General;" and if ROSECRANS had few battles, he had many triumphs. In a recent issue of this journal, we dwelt upon the remarkable series of flanking operations by which he drove the rebels successively from Shelbyville, Tullahoma and Chattanooga, drove them across the Tennessee and out of the State, and so broke up and demoralized their army that they were only able to offer him battle in Upper Georgia after receiving heavy reinforcements from the army of General LEE. And we may here say that General ROSECRANS now leaves his command after having firmly secured every position that his skill and valor had ever gained, and after having established a series of strongholds and bases in Middle and Southern Tennessee, which if properly looked after, will permanently secure the soil of Tennessee to our flag.

The immediate successor of General ROSECRANS in the command of the Army of the Cumberland is Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS—an officer who is not only regarded by the army as one of its most accomplished commanders, but who has earned his rank and his honors by great and successful services in the field—an officer of the finest intellectual and moral qualities of high military genius and profound scientific attainments, of great experience and long service, and who has only remained in a subordinate position because, when once before offered the command of the Army of the Cumberland, his modesty and his regard for General BUELL induced him to decline it. The first neat and decisive victory of our arms south of the Ohio river—that at Somerset, in January of last year—was achieved by him; and it is universally conceded that it was he who saved our army at Chickamauga last month. If it be the purpose of the authorities to retain General THOMAS at the head of that army, and if he definitely accept the position—we cannot say that a fickle and impatient public would be at once overwhelmingly gratified, but we can, with surety, say that we should have an officer who has few equals at the head of an army which has no superior.

Besides the changes we have mentioned, it is announced that a new Military Department has been created (of "the Mississippi") and that Major-General ULYSSES S. GRANT, "with plenary powers," has been placed in command of all the troops between the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Upper Tennessee, including the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Ohio, as well as the forces of General HOOKER. That distinguished General, although he has been disabled for two months, by injuries suffered in a fall from his horse, and although not yet entirely recovered, on receiving orders, promptly repaired to Nashville, whence he at once proceeded to Chattanooga, where he doubtless is by this time.

As to the precise nature of the position, or rather the duties, that General GRANT will assume, we are as yet uninformed; but as he grasps in his hand a series of commands which have heretofore been independent, and to a great extent, non-coöperative—as all his own troops on the Mississippi and in Western Tennessee, as well as General BURNSIDE's in East Tennessee, General THOMAS' and General HOOKER's and the various minor bodies that are scattered throughout that section of the country—are now under his control, we presume his first labor will be to give a practical unity to these armies and ensemble to their operations. The need of this has been and is very great; for in Tennessee alone, until this change, we had no less than four officers in independent command and without any unitary or coöperative plan of action against an enemy who had really but one fundamental position with a large army defending it. General

GRANT will doubtless, to a large degree, combine these various forces at Chattanooga; and the upshot of the matter will probably be that he himself will assume chief command of the Army of the Cumberland—or rather the Army of the Mississippi. This, however, is merely speculative.

To the supereminent fitness of General GRANT for the great position and great field to which he has been assigned by the President, his character and career bear testimony. Guaged by the test of success, he is without a peer among our Generals. His Mississippi campaign, beginning with Fort Donelson, or, if you please, with Belmont, nearly two years ago, and closing with the capture of Vicksburg in July last, has commanded not only the applause of all military men in this country, but has extorted the admiration of the military authorities of Europe. In opening the Mississippi river, he achieved the impossible—or what by all the world except the enthusiastic Americans, to whom there is no such word—had been declared such. And in entering upon a new field of action, he has the satisfaction of doing so after having entirely consummated his work in his own Department. It is a part of the gossip of the day that General SCOTT lately remarked that he did not understand "how General GRANT had turned out so great," and we will not attempt to unravel that which mystifies the veteran Lieutenant-General. Some people would explain it as the *Maréchal de Castries* explained to an inquiring mind the secret of his uniform success, that "he owed much to accident and opportunity, and not a little to blunders!" But, so far as we are concerned, this is precisely what we do not believe concerning General GRANT. Whatever may have been the case with the *Maréchal*, we believe that General GRANT owes his extraordinary success to the possession of the soul and qualifications of a great Captain.

CORPS D'ARMEE.

WHEN the disaster of the first Bull Run showed among other things the great necessity of army organization, General McCLELLAN urged the formation of army corps, and the great practical utility of such bodies as fighting units has since been again and again demonstrated. In the French "*ordonnance sur service des armées en campagne*," the establishment of *corps d'armée* is required,—"ou plusieurs divisions réunies doivent pendant une campagne, au moins, agir séparément, bien que dans le cercle d'opérations d'une armée." Thus provision is made for separate action. Besides, they relieve the army headquarters of great labor; they subsidize the highest talent of gifted Generals, which would be in part wasted upon small divisions; they establish an *esprit de corps* in a larger body, which removes regimental or brigade bickerings. Whatever honor it may be to a soldier to belong to such an i such a regiment, he tells with far more pride that he belongs to "the fighting second," "the bloody sixth," or "the gallant fifth" corps. The advantage of corps formation cannot be over-estimated.

But it is not our purpose to expatiate upon the utility of army corps, but rather to propound some curious questions concerning them. When corps are once established should they remain unchanged, or should they, from time to time, be modified, altered, consolidated, re-named? Should the tenure of command be like that of an army? These questions were proposed by JOMINI, and are worthy of present consideration. There are many reasons for preserving the denomination and identity of corps. They become compacted and strong. The men know all the higher officers and follow them the more readily. The *esprit de corps* becomes a powerful agent for good. They assume badges of distinction—a trefoil, as in the 2d Corps,—a cross, as in the Sixth, and these are likewise pledges for the future. The officers begin to talk of new-comers as interlopers. "Not of us, sir," said one,—"A good fighter, but we don't want him; he don't belong to us." The corps is a grand family, and all the members become proud of each other. Honorable emulation between different corps is thus excited, and for good. But, on the other hand, some corps become miserable and get a bad name; they distrust themselves, and their comrades of other corps distrust them. The enemy find out their character, learn where they are posted in battle, and always attack them, in preference. If the fault be with the chief officers, every day increases its evil influence; the *esprit de corps* becomes an evil, cowardly spirit, until the whole organization is pointed at as corrupt. What then? Our verdict is

to break them up at once; strike their very number out of the army enumeration; and so distribute or consolidate them as to avoid all the evils which have been demonstrated and developed.

Even the best corps should receive wholesome modification from time to time, so that each should be a large, strong, compact thunderbolt, which the commanding strategist may hurl against "a decisive point."

Good corps commanders are invaluable men, and as rare as they are invaluable. This war has developed some, both in our own and the rebel army. From among them we look for army commanders; and many whom the world thinks competent, as they look from their already high station to the loftier and more responsible one, shrink from the mighty and wearing task of supreme command. Among them the question of lineal rank can have no force; capability alone must decide the promotion, and they feel this. When General HOOKER was about to be relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, the *corps commanders* themselves were united in suggesting MEADE as his successor. COUCH, SEDGWICK and REYNOLDS all ranked him. COUCH, before he left to take command of the department of the Susquehanna, asserted his conviction on this subject; SEDGWICK urged it, and REYNOLDS went to Washington to secure the appointment for MEADE.

These facts are stated merely in illustration of the good educational discipline of army corps, in forming Generals for high command, and as proof that they foster no unhealthy ambition for supremacy.

Besides the formation of corps, BURNSIDE tried the organization into *grand divisions*. Without cavilling at the confusion of ideas presented by the word *division*, already possessed of a double meaning, which according to JOMINI was one of the minor causes of the French defeat at Waterloo, we disapprove of grand divisions, because while, in the ways specified, they accomplish no more than corps, they require still greater genius and talent in the Generals, difficult enough already to find, and they cause heart-burnings among corps-commanders and their staffs, which produce positive evil.

THE ARMY AND ITS REINFORCEMENT.

Two documents, pregnant with importance and interest, though brief in form, will be found in the current issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. One is the Proclamation of the PRESIDENT, dated the 17th instant, calling upon the country for a new contribution of three hundred thousand men to the army; and the other is a tabulated statement of the number of troops raised by the loyal States from the commencement of the war to January 1st, 1863.

The PRESIDENT assigns two reasons, one special and the other general, for the issuance of this call for volunteers—1st. That the term of service of part of our volunteer forces will expire during the coming year; 2d. The expediency of reinforcing our army by the number of men indicated. The other salient features of the Proclamation are—1. That it is through the Governors of the different States that these troops are to be raised and enlisted; 2. That the troops raised are not to be formed into new regiments, but are to be incorporated into the various companies and regiments already in the field; 3. That if any State fail to raise its quota by the 5th of January ensuing, a draft for the deficiency shall then be enforced.

We rejoice that this call has been made, and we are not sorry that the PRESIDENT should have given the States a choice as to the mode in which the troops shall be raised, whether by volunteering or conscription; though we confess it may well be feared that, in most of the States, the volunteering system will prove as inefficient at the close of this year as it proved at its beginning. We believe that the new levy could have been raised much more expeditiously and economically by a draft; and we believe that, now that the drafting system has been gotten in working order, and the people comprehend its operations and its essential justice, its enforcement would have been submitted to without a show of resistance. The issue of this Proclamation also indicates the adoption of a wiser policy by the Government in reference to the re-enforcement of our armies. Heretofore no call for troops has been made until we were in immediate and imperative need of their services—either to save the menaced capital, to repel invasion from the free States, or to fill the places of troops whose term of enlistment was on the eve of expiration. But this call was issued under no

such sudden impulse. It looks to the future. It anticipates, it is true, the expiration of the term of service of a part of our forces; but that, as is indicated, occurs next year, and not in its earlier months either. This wise forethought, and provision against the contingencies of the future, we have been sadly deficient in during the whole course of the war, mainly for the reason that we were continually expecting its early termination.

Our tabular statement of the forces raised during the first two years of the war, is interesting in this connection, and shows some very remarkable facts. We estimated the other week that the number of troops raised in the North would not fall short of a round million; but the returns show that our figures were under estimate. Leaving out of the count altogether the three months' men, the nine months' men, the one year's men, the two years' men, and the troops raised for the special service of State defence, and beside all these we have up to the opening of this year, 1,068,769 men who volunteered "for three years or the war." The casualties of the field and the diseases of the camp have greatly reduced these numbers; they have also been vastly diminished by the discharge of men, in the early part of the war, who, after enlistment, were found physically disabled for a soldier's life; and desertions also have reduced the numbers by not a few. While deducting the above classes from the gross number given, we must, however, add to it the voluntary enlistments and the conscripts of the present year, which, we should judge, must amount to at least 200,000 men. This will give some idea of the magnitude of the Union army, even as it now stands; but the nature and extent of the field of operations, the size of the enemy's army, and the exigencies that follow victory and occupation, require that farther reinforcements be furnished, to administer the last blows to the rebellion in the coming spring, and to restrain thereafter the smoldering fires of treason.

THERE is a great deal of foolish railery indulged in from time to time against the Generals in command of our various armies, because of their supposed ignorance of the movements, positions, plans, and forces of the enemy. This is, of course, mainly from those who are as badly-informed of the nature of military operations as they are of military history. They assume that our side should know all about the other side, and that our side is horribly culpable if the other side succeeds in knowing anything about us. They assume that our Generals know nothing about the enemy, and that the enemy's Generals know everything about our army. Of course all this shows that the rebel Generals are wonderful geniuses, and that the Union Generals are ignoramuses—or rather, we think, the expression of such opinions shows that the holders of them are ignoramuses.

The fact is, that war is a much more complicated and intricate game than these astute critics fancy. It is a "game which two play at." It would be as easy to foretell the game which a shrewd adversary would play in chess, or the successive movements of pieces he would make upon the board, as to forecast the plans of a shrewd General for a campaign, or the movements and dispositions he may make of his forces. Both in chess and in war, a sagacious player can make some excellent guesses as to his adversary's purpose, and can often promptly checkmate his moves. But the adversary, too, may have sagacity and resources—may be able to screen his designs and make effective dispositions; while Fortune, that indiscernible and unknown force, may often step in and decide the game without much reference to the inherent skill of the players. In every war, in all military history, and in the career of all Generals, these things appear.

The charge that, in the present war, the enemy knows more about our plans, movements, and forces, than we know about his, is, we believe, a total mistake. The same complaints, on this point, that we make from our side, are continually being made by the rebels, with reference to their side. And that too, not only by the Southern press and Southern critics, but their officers, high and low, in official reports, dilate upon their lack of information about us, and frequently confess to the promptness and accuracy of our knowledge about them. In the latest rebel military report—that of General LEE of his campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania—we find repeated allusion to these points. He confesses that the march of two of

his divisions from Fredericksburgh, although it was made in the rear of that place and in the direction of Culpepper Court House, was known to our commander almost as soon as it was commenced. In one place he confesses that "it was impossible to obtain accurate information" of the position of our Army after it had left Fredericksburgh; in another, that his "march toward Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than it would have been had the movements of the Federal Army been known;" in another, that "the attack was not pushed that afternoon, (the 1st of July) the enemy's force being unknown;" and in another place he says that "every effort was made to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy, and find the most favorable point of attack," but he tacitly admits that all these efforts failed.

We recall these sentences for the purpose of showing the injustice of the current criticism concerning this subject upon the commanders of our armies.

THE Army correspondents and the journals have been praising the conscripts (most of them substitutes of conscripts) for their excellent behavior and gallant bearing during the retrograde movement of General MEADE's army from the Rapidan to the Potomac. These writers seem to have anticipated that the conscripts would fling away their muskets and fly, the moment they heard the echo or felt the crack of the enemy's guns. We anticipated nothing of the kind. There is not so much difference, after all, on the field of battle between volunteers, conscripts and substitutes. Confronted with the enemy, they will all fight, if they have been properly trained, and are well handled; under such circumstances all men will fight, excepting cowards, and these are extremely rare among trained soldiers. It is also a mistake to suppose that the word *conscript* is antagonistic, in a broad sense, to the word *volunteer*. If the one is always a *voluntary* soldier, the other is by no means always an *involuntary* one. The one has obeyed the call or invitation of his country in going to the field: the other has obeyed his country's command. The first act, or the act of enlistment being accomplished, both are alike subject to imperative orders; and the enthusiasm which incited the one to offer his services, will not then serve him in any better stead than the conscientiousness, or the necessity, which impelled the other to arms. As to the relative patriotism of the two classes of soldiers, it may be quite as great with the one as with the other.

We expect to see all the soldiers who may be realized from the last conscription, or from future conscriptions, exhibit as creditable behavior in battle and on the march as was exhibited last week by the first batch of conscripts which we have yet had brought into action. Were it otherwise, it would be against human nature, against history, against the testimony of the great captains, and opposed to what we have seen before our eyes in the case of an army of rebel conscripts.

THE article on the "Siege Operations against Fort Wagner," which appears in another part of this paper, we commend to the attention of all who may be interested in an authentic description of General GILLMORE's engineering operations before Charleston. The diagram accompanying the article—a reduced copy of an authentic sketch, prepared expressly for this journal—will give a clearer idea of the operations it illustrates than pages of description. Whatever the final result of the present attempts to take Charleston, it cannot affect the reputation General GILLMORE has already secured as an engineering officer. His professional knowledge and skill, his quickness of apprehension and readiness of resource, and his determined tenacity of purpose, have already secured results which promise the fullest success, if the force at his disposal does not prove inadequate to the demands that must still be made upon it.

In a note addressed, under date of October 21st, to Chief-Engineer ALBAN C. STIMERS, the Secretary of the Navy says:—"You will be pleased to learn that the Court of Inquiry, before which you recently appeared at New York, have reported that in their opinion there is no necessity or propriety of further proceedings in the case." We congratulate Mr. STIMERS and his friends upon this very satisfactory decision of his case, which has occupied so much time and labor.

By the last foreign steamer, we received the gratifying intelligence that the English Government has finally put the "broad arrow" upon one or both of the rebel rams in LAIRD's ship-yard, with a view to their detention and trial under the Foreign Enlistment Act. Meantime the Southern club are earnestly protesting against the action of the government, thus unwittingly bearing their testimony to the true character of these vessels.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

AN English Ex-Captain of Engineers, named FORBES, makes public announcement that he is prepared to construct breech-loading guns "warranted to pierce armor plating at a distance of fifteen hundred yards."

THE Danish Government continues its preparations to resist any hostilities undertaken by the German Diet. The Minister of Marine on Sept. 29 applied to the Rigsraad at Copenhagen for a levy of 5,000 seamen, and for funds to build several iron-clad vessels.

EXPERIMENTS are soon to take place at Shoeburyness with the Armstrong 600-pounder, in firing at a floating target representing a portion of the *Warrior's* side. The target upon Mr. Reed's plan, of very thick plates, slight backing, and a 2-inch skin, will also, ere long, be fired at.

It is stated that ten new iron-clad frigates have been completed, and are ready for launching and fitting out, at Cherbourg. Their names are the *Flandre*, the *Gauloise*, the *Guyenne*, the *Magnanime*, the *Provence*, the *Revanche*, the *Savoie*, the *Surveillante*, the *Valerieuse*, and the *Heroine*.

THE *Ceres*, a new twin screw steamer, and the sixth vessel of the same class built for the British navy by Messrs. DUDGEON within a year, was launched on the 6th. She is an iron vessel of about 500 tons, 176 feet by 21 broad. She is propelled by two three-bladed screws of 7 diameter, driven at an average speed of 118 revolutions by separate and independent engines of 120 collective horse-power.

THE British armor-clad fleet will be strengthened before the end of the year by the *Achilles* and *Valiant*; the former will be floated out of the dock at Chatham some time during the month of December, and the latter which is to mount 34 guns was to be launched on the 18th instant by the Thames Ship Building Company, who will also be prepared to launch the *Minotaur*, 38 guns, 6621 tons and 1350 horse-power, from Blackwall, about the end of December.

AN iron-clad frigate, built for the Italian Government, was recently launched from the building yard at La Seyne, near Toulon. She is of 4,300 tons measurement, has engines of 700-horse power, and is to carry thirty-six guns. She takes the name of *San Martino*. Her bow below the water line is formed so as to act as a steam ram. She is everywhere covered with thick plates, but those towards the bow, which would be the most exposed to the force of any shock, are much heavier than the others.

THE Austrians have introduced into their service an entirely new description of tunic. In the place of a stiff leather stock and upright collar, which is the admiration of the martinet, they have adopted a soft necktie, which fastens in such a manner that it will not ride up or get out of its place, and a collar which folds down flat upon the shoulder. The body of the tunic is smartly cut, but easy and comfortable. It has large sleeves and a skirt sufficiently roomy to protect the legs of the soldier. This coat is not only smart on parade, but sufficiently easy to make a man's life bearable during a campaign.

THE Paris *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Jeddo, Japan, dated the 28th of July, containing details of the chastisement inflicted by Admiral JAUDES upon the Japanese forts belonging to the Prince of Nagato, which had fired upon European ships. The letter states that these reprisals produced a very salutary effect. A Japanese Admiral presented himself at Kanagawa to place in the hands of the French Admiral the model of the flag borne by all the ships which belong directly to the TYCOON. The object of this step was to acknowledge, on the part of the Government of the TYCOON, the right of foreign war vessels to seize all ships which do not show this flag. The letter also contains some details of the manner in which the destruction of the forts was accomplished. The losses of the Japanese appear to have been severe.

A COMMISSION to ascertain the merits of the French iron squadron sailed on the 27th of September from Cherbourg. Vice-Admiral Charles Penaud was in command of this squadron, which consisted of the *Solférino*, *Magenta*, *Couronne*, *Normandie*, and *L'Invincible*, with the *Napoleon* and *Talisman* in attendance. Arrived off Brest the squadron commenced its first series of experiments during very rough weather. The vessels rolled terribly, especially, the *Normandie*. The water in a continuous sheet washed over her deck, and as no ports could be kept open, no artillery practice was possible. As the result of the storm, the *Napoleon* had to enter Brest for repairs, and *La Couronne* had her boats and her *Portemanteaus* carried away by the heavy sea and rolling, and *La Normandie* had her jibboom broken and her foretopmast damaged. This is the true account of the *La Normandie*, whose speed during her trials in May, 1862, was stated to have averaged from 13 to 14 knots an hour, and which was then considered faster than the *Gloire* and *L'Invincible*, but not so fast as the *Couronne*, which appears to have rolled more, to have suffered more damage, and to have steamed quicker than any vessel in the squadron.

THE mortality statistics of the British Army for 1861 are published. They show that the mortality for the year 1861 was a shade lower than for 1860, the loss being only 9.24 per thousand of the mean strength, against 9.95 in the previous year; but owing to the Army being considerably above its establishment in 1861, the facilities for invaliding were much greater, and therefore the Report considers it doubtful whether

there really has been any material difference in the comparative loss for these two years. The losses of the black troops of the West Indies was upwards of 20 per thousand, or nearly treble the rates among the whites, and this though serving in a climate which is supposed—but apparently without good reason—to be favorable to the constitution of the negro. The returns from the West African Colonies, as given in this Report, afford little subject for remark beyond confirming the conclusion that, even upon their native coast, negroes are far from being a healthy race, their loss for the year having been about 40 per thousand, slightly aggravated, however, by hostilities in the field, where three fell by the hand of the enemy, leaving 45 deaths by disease out of a strength of 1,156.

ADMIRAL DE PARIS, of the French navy, in a recent work on contemporary naval architecture, compares the English iron-clad *Warrior* with the French *Gloire*, very much to the disadvantage of the former. He is of opinion that a duel between these floating iron batteries would speedily terminate in the former being riddled with shot and blown to pieces or sunk. The grounds upon which he bases his opinion he states at length. In the first place, while the *Gloire* is completely covered with iron over her entire hull, the *Warrior* is plated on portions of her broadside merely. The rudder, the screw, the stern-post itself, of the *Warrior* are all open and exposed to the impact of shot and shell. The only protection, therefore, it is contended, which a proportion of about one-half the gunners on board would have in a battle would be the thin iron plating which forms her hull and the woodwork attached to it. This would offer no resistance whatever to the shot and shell of the *Gloire*, armed as she is with powerful rifled cannon. In the second place, though the *Warrior* may have the advantage in speed, her greater length prevents her turning and maneuvering so rapidly as the *Gloire*. The hull of the *Gloire* is built entirely of timber, not of iron, like that of her great rival; so that the frame and wooden walls of the vessel itself form the solid backing on which the armor is fixed. With regard to the relative merits of the timber and iron for building the ship's hull, this does not much affect the main question of invulnerability, which depends more upon the armor than upon anything else. The Admiral finally comes to the conclusion that the *Gloire* is the most perfect vessel of war afloat.

REBEL VICTORIES AND FEDERAL SUCCESSES.

In a leading article on the American Campaign the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

It is one of the characteristics of the war in America that the Confederates win nearly all the battles, and the Federals all the substantial successes. Take the campaigns in the Southwest; SIDNEY JOHNSTON, and BEAUREGARD won half a battle at Shiloh, but the next day they were forced to relinquish the same ground, and a few weeks afterwards BEAUREGARD had to evacuate Corinth. BRAGG, outmarching BUELL, penetrated into Kentucky, but being outmarched and headed, he had to fight at Perryville. He claimed the victory, and what were the fruits? The evacuation of Kentucky by the Confederates. BRAGG reappeared at Murfreesboro'. ROSECRANS assailed him there, and beat him by mere obstinacy. The Confederates claimed a victory because they captured guns, but BRAGG, victorious, fell back behind the Duck river. ROSECRANS advanced this summer, and by adroit manoeuvring turned first one flank and then the other of the strongest positions. BRAGG took up and fortified for months Tullahoma and Chattanooga. When ROSECRANS was across the Tennessee, BRAGG, reinforced from the four winds—from LEE and JOHNSTON—turns and fights, and wins a rough-and-tumble fight in the Georgian Highlands. He catches ROSECRANS shifting his fine army from his right hand to his left, and inflicts a deep wound upon this army, and hurls it back towards the Tennessee. Four days pass away, and ROSECRANS is not dislodged from Chattanooga, the real bone of contention. BRAGG had made a supreme effort. The telegrams supplied to the Richmond papers furnish ample proof that some of the best men and the best generals from LEE's army—even LONGSTREET, HOOD, HILL—were with him. He had won two combats, yet four days elapsed and he had done nothing. So far as appears he might have moved upon Bridgeport and compelled ROSECRANS to cross the river and hasten to place himself between BRAGG and Nashville. He might have so placed his army as to cut off BURNSIDE, or compel him to cross the Tennessee and hasten back to Kentucky. He might have tried another battle. The stake was immense and would have justified risk, for if the Federals receive reinforcements they will hold Chattanooga forever. But up to the 25th of September BRAGG seems to have done nothing at all. Was it that he was hit hard himself, or that he hesitated between the projects submitted to him, or that he was waiting the effect of some cavalry demonstration in the rear of the Federal army? Whatever the cause, it is clear that there was inactivity in the Confederate camp, when success and the interests of the Confederacy required vigor.

FRENCH WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Moniteur de l'Armée* writes from the French army in Mexico, under date of June 20th, as follows:—

I depicted very concisely in my last letter the splendor of our triumphal entry into Mexico, and proposed to dilate in a future epistle upon the beauties of that capital, the gay flowers that decked its balconies, the piquant, pretty faces whose gracious smiles inspired the conquerors of Puebla with the longing to bear off sweeter victories. I doubt if the much-vaunted eye of the Andalusian is comparable to the burning, flashing glance of the Mexican lady. I speak of the latter, alas! as I would of a delusive mirage, for, at the moment when I rejoiced in the idea of making a more

profound study of this fact, at a ball given by the army to the ladies of Mexico, I was obliged, on the 15th ult., to resume my wandering life. I may add that I was entirely consoled for this, because the light column of which I formed a part, had an immediate prospect of encountering the enemy, and again making him dance to the music of cannon; but Pachuca is far from being an enchanting residence, and the peaceful entrée we made did not even embellish it with the prestige of glory.

Here is an account of our little expedition:—

Our column, composed of 2,000 bayonets, 400 cavalry, and a section of mountain artillery, under command of Colonel AYMARD, of the 62d, took the road which leads to Pachuca, and to the silver mines of Real del Monte—a very picturesque route, crossing for the first eight leagues upon a fine causeway, a series of beautiful lakes, and then entering upon a magnificent, undulating country, wonderfully cultivated.

We knew when we started that the city, placed in a state of defence, was guarded by three or four thousand Mexicans under General ORELLANO; the population moreover had just given a most flattering welcome to the fugitive ORTEGA, and shown itself very ill-disposed towards us. This intelligence became more and more exact as we advanced, being repeated from mouth to mouth through the column, and maintaining an excellent morale among our soldiers, certain of a new victory. Arrived at Jaltepec, our last halting place, nothing appeared to modify the situation, and our brave Colonel had taken the most able precautions to secure to us a brilliant success; confidence beamed from every countenance.

Already Pachuca appeared before us, its white houses distinctly seen climbing the sides of two twin hills. At a league's distance, at half-past nine in the morning, coffee was prepared for our troop, and we resumed our march at eleven o'clock, in column, by sections in open order, the cavalry of MARQUEZ reconnoitering upon our front and flanks. This imposing defile, executed under the eye of the enemy, doubtless made him judge it prudent to precipitate the issue, for General ORELLANO hurriedly packed up his baggage and decamped with his artillery and little army, so that as we approached the gates of the city, we were received by the principal men, who came to give it up to us with the most cordial offers of hospitality. What astonished faces among us at this unforeseen welcome! Meanwhile the populace pressed in crowds upon our path, across the crooked streets, as we traversed them in going to mass ourselves in the great square of the city. An hour later we ate at the hotel "*las Diligencias*," the breakfast prepared for ORELLANO's officers. Pachuca, which is 100 kilometres distant from Mexico, has a population of 9,000 souls, a medley of all nations; French, English, Germans, Saxons, Americans; all the adventurers of the globe seem to make it their rendezvous. It is the same in Real del Monte, and all the neighboring centres of mineral excavations. A violent minority ruled there before our arrival, and now, although peaceable people breathe quietly in the shadow of our flag, it is a society given up to disorder and evil passions, which will not easily acquire a taste for the calm security of our customs. The Juarists have only left us 200,000 francs, which they did not have time to carry off; but it was essential to secure these silver mines from their depredations—from which they could draw important resources. I suppose we are to be left here to protect the mining, and they will dance without us in the city of Mexico!

THE LIFE OF AN ENGLISH CADET.

It will be of interest to our young soldiers to know something of the life of the cadets at the Military Academy at Woolwich, England, where the young Briton is taught the theory of the art of war.

In the first place, early rising is the rule with these young students of war. At six in summer, or an hour later in winter, a very wakeful cadet may hear the *réveil*. It is not, however, the spirit-stirring trumpet that sounds, but a bell. If he is in arrest, or has been the previous day, he will hasten to dress himself to fall in for extra drill by the "quarter-past." This extra drill consists in being marched about with an old cutlass in one's hand, by one of the drill-sergeants, a corporal having to attend to take down the names. It is not much punishment in the summer, but in the winter the cold from the hilt of the sword strikes through the glove, and makes one's whole arm ache again. This drill being over at the "quarter-to," a great amount of brushing goes on in the rooms, the "fall in" for the breakfast parade sounding as the clock strikes the hour—seven in summer, eight in winter. And now comes the inspection, much dreaded by the "snookers," or last-joined cadets; for if a speck of dust is seen upon them by the corporal on duty who inspects them in the first instance, or by the officer who does so afterwards, when they are all marched into the inner court, in front of the hall that does the double duty of dining-hall and chapel, they are sure to be told to "turn out to drill to-morrow morning," or "be in arrest for the day;" while, if they have already been in arrest, or other punishment for the same thing two or three times lately, it is most likely a case of arrest F. O., or until further orders; which generally means until they are brought before the Captain, and sentenced by him to two or three days' arrest. After breakfast, which is a substantial, though not very sumptuous, repast, and is concluded by prayers (the whole thing—inspection, breakfast, and prayers—only lasting about thirty-five minutes), they have half-an-hour to themselves, which is generally employed in having a morning pipe (smoking being permitted, under certain restrictions, since the mutiny about two years ago, when the rules were revised). In former times, when smoking was one of the gravest offences, and generally brought the punishment of solitary confinement on the delinquent if discovered, rather more smoking went on, if anything, than at present.

At eight o'clock (or nine in winter) they have to parade for "Academy," and are marched into the various rooms they study in. The classes are separated into two divisions each, which study the same subjects, and are examined together at the end of the year, but are kept perfectly distinct throughout the term, each room being occupied by a division, new rooms for study having been built in the wings that were lately added. In each room two masters or professors attend, each taking charge of one-half of the

division. As some of the cadets are much further advanced in some subjects than the others, it would be a disadvantage for them all to work together; so each does his work at his own desk independently of the others, going up to the instructor's table when he requires assistance, or to show what he has been doing.

In French, German, and Hindustani, however, each division is subdivided into four sections, each section going up to the professor's or master's table one-half of the attendance. These languages are studied during the evening hours, as all the other subjects either require good daylight, or (like mathematics) are considered of such importance as to require the freshness and attention that is more likely to be paid to them in the morning than in the after-part of the day. For "qualification" the cadets are only required to obtain a certain amount (one-half) of the marks in one modern language, but they are all instructed in *two*, having their choice of studying German or Hindustani. Every month reports of progress are sent in, and a report of "inattentive," or "very inattentive" entails a couple of days' arrest. In each class-room there is a corporal on duty, who has to keep order, and report and punish slight irregularities with arrest; greater offences are reported to the inspector of studies. The attendance lasts until eleven o'clock in summer, and half-past eleven in winter.

A quarter of an hour after morning Academy there is a parade for drill, when the cadets are again inspected by the officer on duty. The cadets, on joining, are put through the ordinary recruit drill, and after mastering the mysteries of "forming fours," &c., and having been drilled as a company, they are dismissed as fit to join in the ordinary battalion drill. In their second term they are taught field-gun drill with the battery of three-pounders belonging to the company, and generally also mortar drill. During the third term they learn the sword exercise, and, probably, if they are studying artillery, the great-gun drill, but this is part of the Academy work. During the last two terms they are taught riding in the garrison riding-school. The school, like our West Point Academy, turns out first-rate riders.

Every Wednesday the whole company is formed into a battalion, and put through their drill as a regiment, the artillery band generally attending to play while marching past, &c. In the summer, those who have gone through their mortar drill go down twice a week to the mortar battery for practice at a flagstaff. As the shells have only a cartridge in them, the staff is not brought down more than once in a couple of summers or so, either by them or the gunners. The drill is over by a quarter before one, or sooner, to give time to prepare for dinner, which is at one o'clock, and consists of alternate beef and mutton, with beer and vegetables, and twice a week a pudding or pie—the Sunday dinner being the national one of roast beef and plum pudding. At two o'clock they go into Academy again for two hours, and at a quarter-past four parade for drill, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, on which days there is only extra drill. Those who have been dismissed drill for that term are allowed generally to leave the parade; the others go on till about half-past five in summer, and a quarter to five in winter. Academy begins again at six or five, according to the season, and lasts for two hours more. A quarter of an hour after coming out they parade for prayers and tea, after which their time is their own till roll-call, which is at ten o'clock, or sometimes half-past nine in the winter. After the officer and corporals on duty have been round the rooms to see that every one is present, the doors of the houses are locked, and the windows being closely barred, egress after this is impossible.

The officer on duty for the week goes round the rooms occasionally at night, to see that there is no irregularity, such as night study (lights being forbidden), card-playing, &c., and to see that every one is in bed.

In the first class the life is somewhat different. They often have (as well as the other classes doing the same work) what are called "long mornings" when out surveying, at artillery practice in Plumstead Marshes, at heavy-gun drill, &c., in the Repository, or while throwing up field-works. They then stay out, or, if wet, stop in Academy, for five hours at a stretch, having no afternoon Academy. Dinner with them is after four o'clock, and in the evening they go to hear a lecture in the Artillery Institute, returning for an hour to write their notes on it. A great deal of the work they have to do is in the arsenal, where they witness and make notes on the manufacture of all the various kinds of guns, shot, shell, &c.

On Saturdays the cadets in the first class can get leave after four o'clock, by sending in an application for it, stating where they are going, until either Saturday or Sunday night. The other cadets have to produce an invitation, to show where they are going. Under-officers and corporals come back from leave at eleven at night; the others have to be back by roll-call. There are two vacations in the year, of six weeks each, commencing about the middle of December and of June, and a few days at Easter.

We are requested to call the attention of the members of the New York volunteer regiments to the Bureau of Military Statistics, which has been established at Albany in accordance with the provision made by the Legislature of New York, at its last session, for obtaining and preserving in permanent form, the history of New York troops in the present war. The plan contemplates the collection of documents and records pertaining to regiments and other commands, and, as far as possible, an authentic sketch of every person in the State who has volunteered into the service of the General Government since the 15th day of April, 1861. The records of the services of the several regiments will include an account of their organization, and subsequent history and operations, together with an account of the aid, in men and means, afforded by the several towns, cities and counties of the State towards the prosecution of the present war. It is intended also to form a collection of the flags of regiments, as they may from time to time be replaced by new ones, or as the regiments are consolidated or mustered out, and to preserve such trophies and relics as may be procured in rooms assigned for this purpose. As extensive a collection as possible will be made of biographical notices, narratives, published documents and original papers. These will be carefully kept for future reference and use, under such regulations as may be deemed necessary for their safety. Such photographic or other portraits, of officers or privates, as

may be contributed to the collection, will be indexed and bound, or otherwise preserved.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

A petition, signed by the Governor of Massachusetts and many prominent citizens, urges upon Congress the passage of a law providing for a uniform ambulance and hospital system.

DOCTOR Kidd writes to the *London Medical Times and Gazette* that "thirty-six deaths from chloroform are noted this year, all due to the want of A B C knowledge of the subject."

DURING the absence of Medical Director H. W. Hand, Surgeon B. B. Breed, U. S. Vols., has been temporarily assigned to duty as Medical Director of the District of North Carolina.

THE State of Massachusetts has contracted for seventy artillery carriages, consisting of the light 12-pounder or Napoleon gun, and the 10-pounder Parrotts, with all their implements, equipments and spare parts, ready for service.

BISHOP-Major-General Polk has made a farewell address to his late military flock. He speaks of an unfortunate misunderstanding between himself and the General commanding the department, and claims that official investigations will clear his record.

EXPERIMENTS have proved that compressed hog's hair does not possess the power of resisting shot claimed for it. A fifty-pound ball, propelled by three and a half pounds of powder, passed through a target made of three feet of solid hair, and a backing of four feet of clay, and eighteen feet into an embankment in the rear.

COLONEL W. Hoffmann, Commissary-General of prisoners, has decided that the allowance for the commutation of rations while a prisoner is entirely a personal one, and cannot be claimed by heirs or relatives. This decision is one that affects the interests of many families of prisoners who may have died in Libby or other prisons of rebellion.

CALIFORNIA papers call earnestly on the General Government for more troops, to protect that State against Indians, in the northwestern counties. Many settlements have been broken up, and along a considerable part of the frontier the white men are on the defensive. Mail communication is interrupted, and transit through extensive tracts is extremely dangerous.

BRIGADIER-General J. A. Garfield, Chief-of-Staff to General Rosecrans, telegraphs as follows from Chattanooga to Brigadier-General Granger, at Nashville:—"Arrest the officers who surrendered at McMinnville and have them tried for their conduct in that affair. Those who surrendered will be disgraced and punished. Publish this dispatch in the newspaper. Notify the Bridge Guards that no surrenders are allowed."

A RESOLUTION has been adopted by the Vermont House of Representatives declaring that the exigencies of the times demand a thorough organization of the enrolled militia of the State into companies, and regiments, and brigades, with provision for arming the same; also for an efficient drill of each company and its commissioned officers, and for annual encampments for the instruction of the entire militia by regiments and brigades.

A PARIS letter says:—"The Russian government has adopted a new system with respect to the officers who desert to the insurgents. They declare them to be mad, and confine them in a lunatic asylum. Thus the official paper published at Kieff lately announced that an ensign of the Kraniutcher regiment, named Apollo Kartacheff, confined in the fortress of Bobinsk for having failed in his duty to his sovereign and violated his oath, had become insane, proclaiming himself King of Poland, under the title of Apolinaire I."

BRIGADIER-General B. F. Kelley, commanding the Department of Western Virginia, has forwarded to the War Department the reports of Colonel James A. Mulligan and Major E. W. Stephens concerning the disaster at Moorfield, Virginia, on the 11th of September, on which occasion a body of five hundred rebel troops completely surprised a detachment under command of Major Stephens, consisting of Captain Barr's Company of Ringgold Cavalry and six companies of the First Virginia Cavalry, of whom about one hundred and fifty were captured, including some fifty teamsters. Major Stephens asks for a court of inquiry to investigate the matter, which request is approved by Colonel Mulligan, commanding the division to which the troops were attached.

THE commissioners for the harbor and frontier defence of the State of New York have issued proposals for the construction of timber rafts or floats for the protection of the harbor at several of its most exposed points. This is the plan which was proposed last year, during one of the panics, and for the execution of which the State purchased a large amount of lumber. It would appear from the proposition of the commissioners that the lumber has been sold again, for the contractor is expected to furnish all the materials. The plan has been carefully considered by some of the ablest engineers in the country, and is regarded as the best temporary system of protection that can be devised. After the rafts or floats are built, they can be anchored near the places which they are intended to protect, and towed into position only when they are needed for service.

FRENCH BUREAUCRACY.—"You know," says a Paris correspondent of the *London Spectator*, "of course, that Col. CHARAS, one of the exiles of 1851, some years ago wrote a remarkable book on the campaign of 1815 and the battle of Waterloo. All the incidents of the great struggle were analysed and discussed from a soldier's point of view, and the result was that the gallant author, himself a military celebrity of great note, concluded against the fanciful story recorded in the 'Mémorial de St. Hélène,' laid all the blame on the first NAPOLEON, and gave the praise to WELLINGTON. Although the book did not so much as mention NAPOLEON III, it had to be published in Brussels. The sixth edition is about to appear, and as Colonel CHARAS has added a special chapter of 100 pages, for the purpose of refuting the last volume of M. Thiers' history, he wanted to have his maps engraved in Paris, by a high firm, which does these things for the French

War Office. The firm readily consented, when the Secretary of State suddenly informed them that their connection with his office would at once be discovered if they executed the order. Afterwards a Belgian engraver undertook the work, for which he desired to obtain a special kind of paper manufactured in France; the manufacturer was, however, forbidden to provide it."

ORGANIZATION OF THE INVALID CORPS.—Five regiments of the Invalid Corps have just been organized, viz.: The 3d, 5th, 11th, 12th, and 13th. Each regiment is composed of six companies of the first battalion (men armed with muskets), and four companies of the second battalion (men detailed for duty in hospital and on other light service). The new regiments will rendezvous at the following named places:—

3d Regiment, Col. F. D. SEWALL, at New Haven, Conn.
5th Regiment, Colonel AMBROSE STEPHENS, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

11th Regiment, Colonel E. S. PORTER, at Elmira, New York.

12th Regiment, Colonel ADDIS FARNSWORTH, at Albany, New York.

13th Regiment, Colonel JOHN HENDRICKSON, at Wrentham, Mass.

Other regiments of the corps are in process of organization. The troops of this corps are rapidly taking the places of hardy three years' men, who for some time past have been doing guard duty at different posts, and who, of course, will be marched into the field as soon as relieved by the Invalids.

HINTS ON HEALTH IN ARMIES, for the use of Volunteer Officers. By JOHN ORDONAU, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Columbia College. Second edition, with additions. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. This work is a practical treatise on the subject of the prevention of sickness in both recruits and veterans, whether in barracks, in camp, on the march, or in any other military situation. It is not written for the instruction of the medical staff (though every military surgeon may study it with profit,) but for officers and men, in plain, untechnical language, and in a style of perspicuity and directness, the peculiar gift of its author. Though of a size convenient for the pocket, it touches fully on all the hygienic points needed by the soldier—as exercise, food, clothing, air, light, camp sites, tents, &c., including a summary of the rules governing the examination of recruits. It is really agreeable reading, independent of the instruction it contains, and ought to be in the hands of every enlisted man. We have no hesitation in saying that by the distribution of this little volume freely through the Army by the Government or the Sanitary Commission, it would display an act of wisdom, both in supplying something to read, and teaching exceedingly useful, life-preserving thoughts. On only one point would we criticize and correct it, viz., on the amount of air said to be required in tents, barracks, &c. Its recommendation of 40 cubic feet per hour, though far more than is often obtained, should have been 10 cubic feet per minute, as the minimum amount for perfectly healthy respiration. With this exception the book is worthy of all credit.

AN ABSURD STORY.—The Paris correspondence of one of the English military journals contains the following absurd paragraph:—"Further disruption threatens the old United States. Before rebellion broke out, the Pacific States had some idea of drifting out of the Union: they knew the determination of the South, and FREMONT said, when the South goes we shall soon follow in her wake. The Pacific States have not moved as yet on account of their isolation, and because without a fleet no success would be of use. JONATHAN's web-feet would trample them into subjection very shortly. Now, seeing that Mr. LINCOLN shows himself most hostile to France, that he receive JUAREZ' ambassadors, and will not recognise the new order of things in Mexico, the South intend to take advantage of this attitude. They lose no occasion of forcing it on the French Government, and they now wish that France should create a diversion up in the California gold-fields. If MIDAS NAPOLEON would take a dip in the Yankee Pactolus all would turn to gold for the South. Let France send a few steam frigates to the Pacific station higher up than Acapulco—to Guaymas—and then the Pacific States, no longer in dread of naval power, would declare their independence; let France acknowledge the South and do this, and the Monroe doctrine would be checked, and no more anxiety be caused with regard to the stability of a Gallo-Mexican empire. Perhaps France is already taking some preliminary steps in the matter, for Mexico is ordering from her yards three frigates and two corvettes, and is about to create a naval school on the Isle of Carmen on its Pacific coast. Considering what France has been doing, the tone of the Washington cabinet has been most subdued and humble. It is not unlikely that Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers see lukewarmness in California, and think they have quite enough to occupy their hands with one secession at a time."

THE *Spectateur Militaire* for July contains a well written account by Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, of the late siege and reduction of Puebla by the French. The investiture of Puebla was commenced on the 15th of March, and it surrendered the 18th of May. The plan of the siege was, in the first place, to surround the city with posts or detached works supporting one another, so as to prevent the Mexican General Comonfort, with his troops on the outside, from succoring General Ortega, who commanded the garrison; and in the second place, from a selected point to penetrate into the heart of the city step by step, forcing his way through the *cuadrados* or squares of public and private structures, and of course holding each successive point acquired until the conclusion.

A MILITARY Board is ordered to convene in the Department of the South, for the purpose of examining commissioned officers of Volunteers who may be ordered before it. The following is the detail for the Board:—Brig.-Gen. Israel Vodge, U. S. Volunteers; Col. Edwin Metcalf, 3d R. I. Artillery; Col. N. M. Curtis, 142d N. Y. Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. R. H. Jackson, Assistant-Inspector-General; Capt. Wm. S. Diller, 76th Penn. Volunteers.

ARMY GAZETTE.

BATTLE AT BLUE SPRINGS.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., October 17, 1863.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

On the 8th instant the enemy held down as far as Blue Springs, and a cavalry brigade of ours held Bull's Gap, supported by a small body of infantry at Morristown. I accordingly dispatched a brigade of cavalry around by Rogersville to intercept the enemy's retreat, and with a considerable force of infantry and artillery moved to Bull's Gap. On Saturday, the 10th, advanced a cavalry brigade to Blue Springs, where they found the enemy strongly posted and offering a stubborn resistance. Skirmishing continued till the arrival of the infantry about 5 p. m., when I sent in a division of infantry, who charged and cleared the woods gallantly, and driving the enemy in confusion till dark. During the night the enemy retreated precipitately, leaving their dead on the field, and most of their wounded in our hands. We pursued in the morning with infantry and cavalry. The intercepting force met them at Henderson's, but owing to some misunderstanding withdrew and allowed them to pass with only a slight check. The pursuit was continued till evening, when I withdrew most of my infantry and returned to this place.

General Shackelford, with his cavalry and a brigade of infantry, continued the pursuit, the enemy making a stand at every important position; but he has driven them from the State, captured the fort at Zollicoffer, and burning the long railroad bridge at that place and five other bridges, and destroying three locomotives and about thirty-five cars.

His advance is now ten miles beyond Bristol. Our loss at Blue Springs and in the pursuit was about 100 killed and wounded; the enemy's considerably greater; about 150 prisoners were taken.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 18, 1863.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:
The following dispatch has been received from Brigadier-General George Crook, commanding the Second Cavalry Division, dated Rogersville, Ala., Oct. 10th, 1863:—

"I have the honor to inform you that I have had three fights with the enemy since I left the Sequatchie Valley, whipping him very badly each time. The last battle ended at Farmington, Tennessee, where I fought Wheeler's entire command with only two brigades. I cut his force in two, scattering a large portion of it, capturing four pieces of artillery, 1,000 stand of cavalry arms, and 240 prisoners, besides the wounded.

"As I pushed on after the enemy immediately, I have not been able to ascertain the number of the killed and wounded, but it was very heavy. They were scattered over a distance of fifteen miles from this, and their retreat was a perfect rout, their men deserting and straggling over the country. I pursued them with great vigor, but their horses being better than mine, I was only able to come up with a couple of regiments at Sugar creek, left to detain me. I made a charge on them, capturing some fifty of them and scattering the remainder in the mountains. When within eight miles of the river I struck the gallop, but when I reached the river I found they had all crossed at a ford some three miles above Samp's Ferry, where they commenced to cross twelve abreast.

"I never saw troops more demoralized than they were. I am satisfied that their loss in this raid was not less than 2,000. No fear need be entertained of their making another raid soon."

Signed, GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier-General Commanding.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 228.—The President of the United States has directed that the 20th and 21st Army Corps be consolidated, and has assigned Major-General Gordon Granger to the command of the corps thus formed, which will be hereafter known as the 4th Army Corps. The organization of this corps will be at once arranged, and commanding officers notified in obedience to orders from the Secretary of War. Major-Generals A. M. D. McCook and T. T. Crittenden are relieved from duty in this department, and will obey the orders they have received from the Department. They will be accompanied by their aides-de-camp. The remaining officers of their respective staffs will report at these headquarters for further orders.

By command of Major-General ROSECRANS.

C. GODDARD, A. A. G.

THE CAVALRY CORPS—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 97.
The attention of the Major-General commanding having been called to the omission in General Order No. 96, of the 15th inst., from these headquarters, to mention the services of the cavalry constituting part of the rear guard on the 14th instant, he takes the earliest occasion to bear testimony to the activity, zeal, and gallantry, not only of the Second division, but of the whole cavalry corps, and to the efficient and arduous service rendered in all the recent operations from the Rapidan to this place.

By command of Major-General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

EXPEDITION AGAINST GUERRILLAS.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 9, 1863.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:—
I have the honor to report that the expedition sent out on Sunday under General Wistar, to break up or capture the guerrillas and boats' crews organized by the enemy, in Matthews county, has returned, having in the main accomplished its object. Four rebel naval officers, twenty-five men, and twenty-five head of cattle belonging to the confederacy, together with horses, mules, and arms, are the results. A large number of rebel boats were destroyed. Our loss was one man killed. General Wistar reports the Fourth United States Infantry (colored) making thirty miles in one day, with no stragglers.

J. G. FOSTER, Major-General Commanding.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following officers have been tried since August 1, 1863, by Court-Martial for various offences, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States:—

Second Lieutenant Alpheus Scott, Company L, 6th Iowa Cavalry.
First Lieutenant W. C. Wick, Battery E, 1st Penn. Artillery.
Second Lieutenant Philander D. Miller, Company A, 93d Ohio Volunteers.

Assistant-Surgeon William Robinson, 8th Kentucky Volunteers.
Captain George Riemann, 2d Missouri Artillery.
Captain William A. Townsley, Company B, 8th Ohio Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Elisha B. Gregory, Company I, 65th New York Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Joseph R. Clark, Company G, 68th Indiana Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant J. H. Bowley, 133d New York Volunteers.
Brigadier-General Joseph W. Keever, U. S. Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Timothy Hynes, Company A, 36th Indiana Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant James Collier, Company D, 44th Indiana Vols.
First Lieutenant A. Feder, Company C, 66th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant F. Wagner, Company C, 66th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Montgomery F. Young, Company C, 68th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Charles W. Weeber, 12th Mass. Battery.
Captain Adam Hartman, 12th Penn. Cavalry.
Assistant-Surgeon George Dougherty, 50th New York Vols.
Second Lieutenant Charles Kahler, 98th Penn. Vols.
Second Lieutenant John Kelb, 21st Mass. Vols.

Assistant-Surgeon James M. Morrison, 48th Penn. Vols.
The following officers tried by Court-Martial, since August 1, 1863, for various offences, have been sentenced to be cashiered the service of the United States:—

Captain Nelson R. Smith, Company G, 66th Indiana Vols.
Second Lieutenant Valentine Hitchcock, Company G, 11th Penn. Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant James H. Van Nostrand, Company K, 1st Long Island Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant William H. Tanner, Company B, 65th New York Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Ehler, 2d Missouri Vols.
Captain Charles Blober, 1st Louisiana Cavalry.Assistant Surgeon Edmond G. Pugsley, 1st Minnesota Vols.
First Lieutenant Edward A. Cutshaw, Company C, 72d Indiana Volunteers.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant George W. Easley, 23d Missouri Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant William H. De Freest, Company B, First Cavalry, Iowa Volunteers.

Captain Oliver Carter, 5th New York Volunteer Artillery.
Captain E. G. Kittle, 61st New York Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant William Robertson, Company F, 1st Michigan Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Charles C. Savage, 57th New York Vols.

DISMISSALS.

During the week ending Saturday, October 17, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Cornelius O. Donovan, Company B, 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, to date October 10, 1863, for absence without leave and breach of arrest.

First Lieutenant W. J. Keays, Company B, 16th New York Cavalry, to date October 10, 1863, for allowing his camp to be surprised, with a loss of 20 of his men killed, wounded and captured by the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Flood, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, to date Sept. 23, 1863, for absence without proper authority, was published officially Sept. 23, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Second Lieutenant James Laun, 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, to date October 10, 1863.

Captains G. W. Henrie and C. B. Morgan and Lieutenant J. A. Stewart, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Captain John Orahoud, 6th Kansas Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Moritz Pfaff, 6th Connecticut Volunteers, to date October 12, 1863, for absence without proper authority, was published officially September 22, 1863, and failed to appear before the Commission.

Second Lieutenant Natt Smith, 2d Illinois Light Artillery, to date September 22, 1863, for disobedience of orders and absence without proper authority, was published officially September 22, 1863, and failed to appear before the Commission.

Second Lieutenant John O. Hart, 1st Delaware Volunteers, to date September 22, 1863, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, drunkenness, breach of arrest, and desertion, was published officially September 22, 1863, and failed to appear before the Commission.

Colonel F. S. Rutherford, 97th Illinois, for absence without leave.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers, charged with offences heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, having made satisfactory defence in their cases:—

Lieutenant F. H. Tryon, Aide-de-Camp to General Ferrero.
Captain F. W. Fox, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Henry C. Cook, 16th United States Infantry.
Captain C. W. Liffingwell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officer, heretofore dismissed, is restored, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State: Second Lieutenant Lemuel W. Jones, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from October 19th they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteer, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Improperly enlisting a minor and accepting a substitute for the same, without proper authority, while a captain.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Patrick, 141st New York Volunteers.

Desertion.

Assistant Surgeon Wallace D. Martin, 62d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Assistant-Surgeon C. R. Groenleaf, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Surgeon J. Simpson, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Middle Department, for duty in his office.

Assistant-Surgeon T. C. Brainerd, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report for duty at the Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Assistant-Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, U. S. Army, has been ordered to report to Louisville, Ky., and establish his office at that place, instead of St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant-Surgeon C. S. De Graw, U. S. Army, has been ordered to report to Washington, D. C., to report, in person, to the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, for assignment to hospital duty.

Surgeon D. L. Magraw, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to report, without delay, to Louisville, Ky., and relieve Surgeon A. P. Meyler, U. S. Volunteers, in the duties of Medical Purveyor at that place.

Assistant-Surgeon H. L. Sheldon, U. S. Army, now on duty at West Point, New York, on being relieved by Assistant-Surgeon E. S. Denoter, U. S. Army, has been ordered to report, without delay, to Major-General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf.

Assistant-Surgeon W. C. Spencer, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to report to Washington, D. C., to relieve Assistant-Surgeon E. S. Dunster, U. S. Army, in the duties of the Surgeon-General's office.

Assistant-Surgeon E. S. Dunster, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Surgeon-General's office, on being relieved by Assistant-Surgeon W. C. Spencer, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed at once to West Point, N. Y., and relieve Assistant-Surgeon H. L. Sheldon, U. S. Army, now on duty at that place.

Surgeon R. H. Gilbert, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person to Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. Army, Philadelphia, Pa., Medical Director of the Department of the Susquehanna.

The Board instituted by Special Orders No. 414, September 15th, 1863, of the War Department, to examine the Hospitals in the Department of Washington, D. C., have been ordered to examine the hospitals in the District of St. Mary, Md., and report in like manner the names of all the occupants, whether patients or enlisted men, connected therewith, who are able to join their regiments; also the names of all the regular soldiers, whether sick or not. The company and regiment of each man will be given, and also the name of the Surgeon in charge of the hospital.

Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to proceed, without delay, to Louisville, Ky., and relieve Surgeon A. P. Meyler, U. S. Volunteers, in the duties of Medical Purveyor of that place.

Assistant-Surgeon R. Fletcher, U. S. Vols., Assistant-Surgeon N. F. Marsh, U. S. Vols., and Assistant-Surgeon H. Eversman, U. S. Vols., to report in person, without delay, for duty, to Surgeon W. S. King, U. S. Army, Medical Director Department of Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and by letter to Assistant-Surgeon-General Wood, at Louisville, Ky.

Assistant-Surgeon J. M. Study, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person, without delay, for duty, to Surgeon J. Moore, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Department of the Tennessee, at Vicksburg, Miss., and by letter to Assistant-Surgeon-General Wood, at Louisville, Ky.

Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. Army, to proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to Assistant-Surgeon-General Wood, at that place, for duty.

Surgeon C. H. F. Campbell, U. S. Vols., Assistant-Surgeon E. P. Morong, U. S. Vols., and Assistant-Surgeon N. S. Barnes, U. S. Vols., to report in person, without delay, for duty, to Surgeon Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Director Department of Virginia and North Carolina, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Leete, U. S. Vols., to report in person, without delay, for duty, to Surgeon J. Simpson, U. S. Army, Medical Director Middle Department, Baltimore, Md.

Assistant-Surgeon G. A. Mursick, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person, without delay, to Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Washington, D. C., for duty in the Stanton Hospital.

DETACHED.

Hospital Steward Charles C. Smith, U. S. Army.

REMOVED.

Assistant-Surgeons F. T. Dale and R. J. Lewis.

REVOKED.

The appointments of the following named Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army, have been revoked:—John M. Robinson, J. K. McCurdy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commanding General, Department of the East, has been authorized to remove the sick and wounded prisoners at David's Island, New York harbor, to one of the smaller hospitals on Bedloe's Island, and to transfer the patients in hospital at Fort Schuyler to David's Island.

The MacDougall hospital has been discontinued, and the buildings will be removed.

DISCHARGED.

By direction of the President, the following officers have been honorably discharged the service of the United States:—

Surgeon E. D. Bailey, U. S. Volunteers.
George B. Twitchell, U. S. Volunteers.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Work at this yard continues brisk. The supply ship *Union* arrived on the 16th, from the East Gulf and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons. On the 11th, in lat. 31° 30', lon. 80° 20', the *Union* captured the English steamer *Spaulding*, bound for Wilmington, N. C. The *Spaulding* was ordered to Philadelphia for adjudication, in charge of Acting-Ensign George F. Wilkins, Master's Mate M. Baird, Acting-Second-Assistant and Third-Assistant Engineers Edward McCarriek and S. C. Slater, and prize crew. She was formerly named the *St. John's*, and was captured last April by the United States steamer *Stetson*, for attempting to run the blockade at Bull's Bay, S. C. She was then taken to Boston and sold to parties belonging to St. John, N. B., and again engaged in blockade running.

The *Vicksburg*, which arrived here some time ago from Mystic, Connecticut, where she was purchased by the Government, is under orders to prepare for active service with all possible dispatch. The *Vicksburg* is reported to be very fast, having made twelve or fourteen knots an hour on her way from Mystic to this port. Her builders constructed the iron-clad *Galena*.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The supply steamer *Circassian*, 5, sails on Saturday with supplies for the Western Gulf Squadron. The *Queen* is now in the dry dock. Her bottom is very foul, and will need a thorough cleansing before she can proceed to sea. The *Hendrick Hudson* is awaiting the arrival from New York of her propeller. The *Sabine* and *Tuscarora* are still lying in the stream.

Screw steamer *Nipsic* from the Portsmouth Yard, arrived on the 20th. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieutenant Commander commanding, Joseph M. Bradford; Acting Master and Ex. Officer William L. Churchill; Acting Surgeon, William J. Gillilan; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Henry T. Mansfield; 1st Assistant Engineer, Samuel L. P. Ayres; Acting Ensigns, Henry A. Green, Jacob A. Winchester, Albion B. Prince; 2d Assistant Engineers, Albert W. Morley, Charles E. Emery; 3d Assistant Engineers, Rezeau B. Plotto, Benj. R. Stevens; Acting Master's Mates, William K. Orcut, Graham S. Johnson, William H. Ketching, Jr.; Captain's Clerk Edw. A. Chapman; Paymaster's Clerk, Edgar H. Loreren; Surgeon's Steward, John F. Gallagher.

The frigate *Niagara*, Commodore T. T. Craven, sailed on Saturday afternoon last for Gloucester, on recruiting service. During the time she was anchored in the stream hundreds of people viewed her from Long wharf and other points and admired her beautiful model and trim appearance. She went down the harbor in fine style.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The side-wheel steamer *Quaker City* has been placed upon the dry dock and is undergoing repairs. The *Mercedita* and *Keystone State* are ready for sea. The rebel ram *Atlanta* has been brought close to the dock at the Yard, to be converted into a gunboat. Supply steamer *Bermuda*, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, arrived on the 18th. She left Pensacola on the 11th instant. The fever was prevalent among the shipping. She left Port Royal on the 15th. There was no news there. The *Bermuda* did not stop off Charleston. The *Spaulding*, captured on the 11th by the U. S. steamer *Union*, arrived at Philadelphia on the 16th.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Screw-steamer *Nipsic* left the Portsmouth Yard on the 15th, and proceeded down the river to Lower Harbor, where she stopped to test her armament. While firing one or two rounds of shell from the large rifled Parrott gun, by some means she broke the screw which is used to elevate or lower the gun, thereby causing a detention of the steamer for a short time. She will, however, start for her place of destination with the least possible delay. Screw-sloop *Shamuel*, twin sister of the *Nipsic*, will soon leave for New York, where she is to receive her machinery.

The work of iron-plating the *Agamemnon* is progressing rapidly and when completed she will be a formidable ally against the rebels or any other foe. Four thicknesses of one inch plating are bolted to her side. It was formerly customary, in bolting the iron on the vessels, to drive bolts through the side of the ship and secure them by nuts on the inside. Upon trial, this was found to be an error, the bolts breaking and flying in all directions, rendering a position inside of the vessel nearly as unsafe as exposure to the shot outside. Now, blunt bolts are used, driven about half or two-thirds of the way through.

Not less than five hundred men—carpenters, caulkers and other mechanics—are now employed on the old frigate *Alabama*. She will make a fine appearance when her alterations and repairs are completed.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

The following is a list of vessels undergoing repairs in the Washington Navy Yard: gunboats *Western World* and *Fankee*; schooners *Matthew Vassar* and *Bacon*; United States coast survey steamer *Bibb*, and the iron-clad steamer *Eureka*. All of these vessels are in an advanced state of completion, and will be ready for service in a short time.

A Court of Inquiry, composed of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, Captains Rogers and Nicholson, and Judge Advocate Phillips, is now in session at the Yard, to investigate certain facts connected with the recent sale of a large quantity of scrap copper. A large amount of money was realized from the sale.

The *Jacob Bell*, of the Potomac flotilla, has arrived, and will be placed upon the ways for repair.

According to the appraisal furnished the Navy Department by Admiral Farragut of the number of vessels captured by the squadron in the Mississippi, at the taking of New Orleans, the amount to be paid to the officers and crews would be about \$750,000 for vessels alone. The leading officers of the fleet think that the restoration of the Mint at New Orleans, the new Custom-House, and several other important Government buildings, as well as millions worth of Government property, are worth prize-money as well as the capture of vessels, and if it is allowed, several millions will go into the pockets of the fleet.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVAL DISPATCHES FROM JAPAN.

U. S. STEAM-SLOOP WYOMING, }
Yokohama, July 23, 1863.

Sir:—On the evening of the 10th news was received, through a Japanese source, that an American steamer had been fired on by a bark and brig-of-war belonging to the Prince of Nagata, at the western outlet of the inland sea, and that she had disappeared and was supposed to be sunk. A mail from Shanghai the same evening brought authentic information that the American steamer *Pembroke*, on her passage from this place to Shanghai, through the inland sea, had been fired on by the above vessels, and had made her escape through the Bungo passage. Enclosed is a copy of the statement of the affair by the Captain of the *Pembroke*.

On the 13th we left this place for the scene of the outrage, and arrived off the inner entrance of the western outlet of the inland sea on the morning of the 16th.

On the tide proving favorable, we proceeded in the straits, and on opening the town of Simonsaki discovered a steamer, brig, and barque-of-war at anchor off the town, with Japanese colors at the peak and the flag of the Prince at the fore. We stood for the vessels, and on approaching were fired on as we got in range by six batteries on different positions, mounting from two to four guns each. Passing between the brig and barque on the starboard side and the steamer on the port, we received and returned their fire at pistol shot; rounding the bow of the steamer and getting in position, maintained the action for about one hour. During the affair the steamer got under way, but two well-directed shells exploded her boilers. The brig appeared to be settling by the stern, and no doubt sunk. The amount of damage done the bark must have been serious, as well as great destruction on shore. The straits opposite the city are about three-fourths of a mile wide, with strong currents, which made it very difficult to manoeuvre the ship properly. As I had no charts and my pilots were completely paralyzed, and I was apprehensive of getting on shore (in fact did touch once), I was induced to withdraw out of action.

The fire from the shore battery was extremely brisk, and continued so as long as we were in range. We were hulled eleven times, with considerable damage to smoke-stack and the rigging aloft, which was attributed to our passing within the range they were prepared for.

I regret to state the loss of four killed and seven wounded (one of whom since died).

It affords me much pleasure to state that the conduct of the officers and crew was all I could desire.

Lieutenant Barton, in charge of the first division, makes honorable mention of the conduct of Acting-Master's Mate J. E. Sweeney; Peter King, sr., captain of forward pivot gun; Thomas Sadler, captain of top, and Charles J. Murphy, seaman. I would also mention the cool conduct of Frank Wyatt, boatswain's mate, captain of the after pivot gun, and Edward Jenney, captain of top and second captain of the after gun.

The Prince of Nagata, it appears, has commenced this war on his own account, as he is one of the most powerful and influential of the Princes of the Empire, and bitterly opposed to foreigners; but the punishment inflicted and in store for him will, I trust, teach him a lesson that will not be soon forgotten.

On the 7th instant the French dispatch-steamers *Kien Chang*, passing through on her way to Shanghai, was fired on and considerably injured; and on the 11th H. B. M. ship *Medusa* was also fired on, and sustained some damage and a loss of four men killed and seven wounded.

As soon as the outrage on the French steamer was known here, the French Admiral Jurez left with his flag-ship and a gunboat for Simonsaki, and no doubt will complete the punishment due for the wanton violation of existing treaties.

The *Jamestown* was at Wootton on the 16th, to sail immediately for this port via Nagasaki. I shall await her arrival.

I enclose a proximate plan of the straits, the position of the vessels, and shore batteries, and course, &c., all of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

D. McDUGAL, Commander.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. STEAM-SLOOP WYOMING, }
Inland Sea of Japan, July 17, 1863.

Sir:—In consequence of the engagement with the Japanese at Simonsaki, yesterday, I beg leave to report the following casualties: Alexander Furlong, marine, killed. William Clark, seaman, killed. George Watson, landsman, killed. Michael Lynch, coal heaver, killed. James Carwell, landsman, very severely wounded; since died. Andrew Wallace, captain of after guard, very severely wounded; since died. William Thompson, seaman, very severely wounded; since died. Thomas Sturant, landsman, wounded. Michael Doyle, marine, wounded. Wilson P. Snyder, landsman, slightly wounded. Charles J. Murphy, seaman, slightly wounded. Total killed, 4; wounded, 7.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. DEALY, Surgeon U. S. Navy.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, }
Shanghai, July 3, 1863.

Before me, George F. Seward, Consul for the United States for Shanghai, China, personally appeared Captain Simon W. Cooper, Samuel W. Leavitt, Engineer; J. L. Folsom, First-Assistent-Engineer, and Wm. Jones, Second Officer, all of whom are attached to the American steamer *Pembroke* in the several capacities mentioned, who, being sworn, all depose: On the 25th ultimo, while we were pursuing our voyage from Yokohama to Shanghai, via the entrance of the inland sea and Nagasaki, we then being near the western entrance of the inland sea, were attacked by armed Japanese Government vessels, under the following circumstances:

We left Yokohama on Sunday, the 20th ultimo. We proceeded as above on the voyage to Shanghai. On the 25th ultimo, at about two P. M., we passed a Japanese European-built bark. The bark was well armed and full of men, but with no ensign set. After we had anchored for the night, say at four P. M., the bark came down with the Japanese flag flying; the flag was the same as those used on all Government war vessels. It is a square flag, with a white ground and a red ball in the centre. The bark passed our vessel and anchored at the head of the entrance straits a quarter of a mile away. As she approached us a gun was fired from a bluff about four miles off, and the signal was repeated all along the coast. During the morning she was worked around broadside to the wind and to our vessel; at about 10 A. M. she commenced firing at us. We could discern the vessel plainly and the position by the lightning, although the night was very dark.

After she had fired a dozen shots, one of which cut away our topmast backstay, and all passed close to us, a brig, which we recognized as the former Br. brig *Lanrick*, suddenly appeared coming from windward. She passed about forty yards from us and dropped anchor close to the bark. Both vessels then fired as rapidly as they could load and discharge, but we had got up steam and ran out of fire, escaping through the Bungo Channel, a narrow and unfrequented strait. We had to restrain the native pilot, who attempted to escape. During the attack many lights were in motion on shore, and the noise of many boats distinctly heard by us. When the *Lanrick* passed us a terrific yell was raised from both vessels; if her guns had been discharged at that moment we should have been destroyed. Our guns were lashed, and we fired no return shots—all our efforts being directed to getting under way.

The inland sea is frequented by foreign vessels; we had no notice that we should not make the voyage that way.

Sworn and subscribed to before me the day of the year above mentioned.

GEORGE F. SEWARD, U. S. Consul.

SIMON W. COOPER,
J. W. LEAVITT,
J. L. FOLSOM,
WILLIAM JONES.U. S. STEAM-SLOOP WYOMING, }
Yokohama, July 25, 1863.

Sir:—Admiral Jarvis arrived at this place yesterday morning (24th), having visited the Straits of Simonsaki. One of his ships, the *Tancred*, was fired on by the shore batteries. He landed a force and destroyed one of the principal batteries, burning a town and destroying large quantities of ammunition. They mention that they saw the topmast of a sunken ship. As

they did not approach nearer than about two miles to where the vessel lay, they could not see the damage done to this ship.

The Admiral mentioned that he was informed that the steamer was on shore on the outside of the Straits and badly injured, but I am satisfied that she never moved from the position we left her in.

Through the Japanese, reports were current and believed that when the boilers exploded forty lives were lost on board of the steamer.

I would mention that it was my intention to have returned with the Admiral had I met him on his passage down.

The Ministers of the different treaty Powers are now in consultation as to what future steps are to be taken in regard to existing affairs.

I hope the course I have pursued in vindicating the honor of the flag may meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. McDUGAL, Commander.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Paymaster George Plunkett, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Second-Assistent-Engineer Peter A. Reoric, to the *Britannia*.

Lieutenant B. J. Cromwell, to the *Proteus*.

Assistent-Paymaster Wm. H. Sells, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Ensign B. F. Hoskin, to the East Gulf Squadron.

Ensign George M. Brown, to the West Gulf Squadron.

First-Assistent-Engineer E. A. O. Duplone, to the *Mattabessett*.

Second-Assistent-Engineer William S. Smith, to the *Powhatan*.

Third-Assistent-Engineer Webster Lane, to the *Ranoke*.

Third-Assistent-Engineer Jesse Walton, to the *Montauk*, vice

Third-Assistent-Engineer George M. Greene, detached and ordered North for duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Commander John C. Feibler, to command the *Mattabessett*.

Third-Assistent-Engineers John T. Hankins, Josiah Patson, and

Alexander B. Bates, to the *Massachusetts*.

DETACHED.

Assistent-Paymaster A. McElisph, from the *Wyandot*, and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant Allen O. Reed, detached from the West Gulf Blockading squadron, and ordered North.

PROMOTED.

Midshipman Robley D. Evans has been promoted to the grade of Acting-Ensign, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

DEATHS.

Deaths in the Naval Service, reported during the week ending October 17, 1863:—

Timothy Sullivan, landsman, intermittent fever, September 26, United States steamer *Memphis*.

Nelson McLean, steward, diarrhoea, September 22, United States steamer *Blackhawk*.

Charles H. Snow, or Laon, sergeant steward, yellow fever, September 22, United States steamer *Fearnor*.

Fred. Belden, acting master's mate, yellow fever, September 23, United States steamer *Fearnor*.

Jas. H. Duffy, second class fireman, yellow fever, September 23, United States steamer *Hollyhock*.

E. C. Gallagher, second class fireman, yellow fever, September 23, United States steamer *Hollyhock*.

Philip Smith, coal heaver, remittent fever, September 30, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Ira Werdell, first class boy, remittent fever, October 3, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Joseph Conroy, first class boy, remittent fever, October 3, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

D. H. Godfrey, first class fireman, chronic diarrhoea, October 4, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Henry I. Sharp, seaman, diarrhoea, August 25, United States steamer *Blackhawk*.

Wm. Burr, first class boy, diarrhoea, August 25, United States steamer *Blackhawk*.

John Cavendish, seaman, remittent fever, August 27, United States steamer *Osgood*.

Francis D. Finnegan, coal heaver, typhoid fever, September 24, United States steamer *Albatross*.

Patrick Kane, landsman, congestion of brain, September 3, United States steamer *Albatross*.

Sylvanus W. Cox, acting master, gun shot wound, August 6, United States steamer *Cohasset*.

Henry Curtis, seaman, consumption, Naval Hospital, New York.

Henry Paul, quartermaster, gastritis, Naval Hospital, New York.

William Robinson, boatswain's mate, diarrhoea, Naval Hospital, New York.

Jeremiah Johnson, landsman, pneumonia, Naval Hospital, New York.

William F. Hemsworth, third assistent engineer, remittent fever, August 24, United States steamer *Narragansett*.

Allen F. Spear, lieutenant, yellow fever, September 18, *Nightingale*.

James Merghere, acting master's mate, yellow fever, *Sarah Bruen*.

Joseph Moss, acting ensign, yellow fever, *Sea Foam*.

John Lakeman, acting master's mate, yellow fever, *Sea Foam*.

Charles Morris, acting master's mate, September 25, *Hollyhock*.

S. J. Owens, acting ensign, United States steamer *Louisville*.

Wilson Jasper, landsman, pneumonia, September 2, Mississippi Squadron.

David Lott, fireman, drowned, September 14, Mississippi Squadron.

George L. Reed, boatswain's mate, congestion of lungs, July 26, Mississippi Squadron.

Thomas Brown, landsman, fever, March 25, Mississippi Squadron.

Jas. Driscoll, landsman, drowned, March 29, Mississippi Squadron.

Joseph Worthington, contraband, fever, September 6, Mississippi Squadron.

Michael Nicholas, seaman, dysentery, January 7, Mississippi Squadron.

Daniel Young, seaman, dysentery, January 14, Mississippi Squadron.

Thomas Hackett, coal heaver, dysentery, March 10, Mississippi Squadron.

Albert C. Smith, second assistent engineer, jaundice, September 1, *Sagwan*.

James Higgins, second class fireman, pneumonia, October 12, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THIRTY iron-clad vessels on the plan of Captain Ericsson, are in course of construction.

The Russian war steamer *Colerata* arrived at San Francisco, from Honolulu, on the 19th.

The schooner *Florrie*, captured by the supply steamer *Bermuda* on the 2d, within six miles of Matagorda Island, Texas, with an assorted cargo, had arrived at New Orleans.

The blockade runner *R. E. Lee* sailed from Halifax, N. S., during the night of the 20th. She had a valuable cargo of blankets, clothing, &c., destined for Dixie.

The gunboat *Madgie* foundered at sea near Frying Pan Shoals, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at forty minutes past eight, P. M. The vessel was in tow of the *Fah-Ke*, having left Charleston on the day previous.

Judge Sprague, of the United States District Court, at Boston, has passed a decree condemning the steamer *Cronstadt* as a prize of war. She was captured by the *Rhode Island*, the crew of which vessel will alone participate in the proceeds.

The iron-clad *Dictator* is now finished, so far as the work to be done on the stocks is concerned. In a few days everything will be ready to float off the magnificent ship, and if there is plenty of water on the 3d of November, she will be consigned to the briny element.

The propeller *Douro*, which was captured last Spring by the *Quaker City*, condemned, sold, taken to the British Provinces, and thence to Nassau, was run ashore and burned by the *Nansmond* on the 11th, while attempting to run the blockade at New Inlet, N. C. She had a cargo of 250 bales cotton, 279 boxes and 20 tierces tobacco, and a quantity of turpentine and rosin, all belonging to the rebel government.

Judge SPRAGUE, of Boston, has decided a point which is vastly interesting to the navy. Three vessels, the *Santiago de Cuba*, *Tioga* and *Octorara*, engaged in the chase of the steamer *Victory*, which ran the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. The first vessel only was fast enough to make the capture, and the others, finding they lacked the necessary speed, gave up the chase and busied themselves in securing the cotton bales which the fugitive had thrown overboard. When the *Santiago* finally overhauled the *Victory* her colleagues were out of

sight. Under these circumstances the *Santiago de Cuba* was decided to be the sole captor of the steamer, and the *Tioga* and *Octorara* were allowed to share as sole captors of the cotton picked up. The gross proceeds of the prize were as follows:—Vessel, \$65,000; cargo found on board, \$241,421 37; cotton taken by the *Octorara*, \$14,087 80; by the *Tioga*, \$5,542 26. Total gross proceeds, \$392,001 43.

The following vessels have been added to the Navy within a few weeks: steam-tugs *Ceranium*, *Narcissus*, *Sweet Briar* and *Comet*. The names of the following vessels are to be changed as subjoined, *Albert De Groot*, to be *Snow-Drift*; *Wild J. Re*, to be *Iris*; *Hippitane*, to be *Hydrangea*. These craft and several others have been purchased for the purpose of acting as tow-boats in the South Atlantic fleet, a whole squadron of them having been sent away within a few weeks.

A JAMAICA paper of the 1st says that the *Georgia*, in command of Semmes, passed that port on the previous day, and in the afternoon was observed to come into collision with another steam vessel; but from the distance at which the encounter took place—as seen by the aid of a telescope—it was difficult to say whether the other vessel returned the fire or not; at all events, this much is certain, that after the lapse of eight or ten minutes, one of the vessels sailed away, evidently having the other in tow, and both were soon after lost sight of.

The steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* was raised on the great sectional dock at the foot of Rutgers street, East River, on the 16th, in an hour and fifteen minutes. A large concourse of citizens were present to witness the effort. The *Brooklyn*, during the attack on and capture of New Orleans, received from a rebel ram, at the mouth of the Mississippi, injuries of such a serious nature that she will have to undergo extensive repairs at the hands of Messrs. Jacob A. Westervelt & Sons.

The Messrs. Secor & Co. have obtained from the Government the contract for building the new iron-clad *Michigan*, at their iron-clad yards in Jersey City. She will be larger and different from those which they have already erected, namely: *Wassaken*, *Comanche*, *Tecumseh*, *Manahatta* and *Mahopac*. The latter will be launched in about a fortnight. The *Michigan* will be a side-wheeled iron-clad, and will be upward of 1,800 tons measurement. Those already erected have not exceeded 1,300 tons.

The *Re d'Italia* and *Re Don Luisidi Portogallo*, Italian war vessels, which were recently launched at W. H. Webb's ship-yard, foot of Sixth street, East River, are now nearly ready for sea. They were ordered a few months since for the Italian Government by the Royal Italian Marine Department. Both vessels are bark-rigged, 286 feet in length, 55 feet beam, 33 feet depth of hold, and register about 5,000 tons. They are to be clad with 4½-inch iron plates, and will in no wise be inferior to the latest built iron-clads of their class.

The Marine Brigade, composed of eight of the largest and best boats on the Mississippi river, and amply protected by outside works, has been turned over to the army, and will be used hereafter for the purpose of securing the peaceful navigation of the river. Either of these boats is so equipped that it can land, and in less than fifteen minutes send on shore, fully armed and mounted, 100 cavalry and 500 infantry. One of the brigades, in this manner, recently captured, along with Trusten Polk, a vast sum of Confederate money, a great variety of stores, and most important rebel despatches.

The United States steamer *Idaho* is being constructed by Mr. Henry Steers, at his yard, Greenpoint. Her chief characteristics is speed. Her general dimensions are as follows: length, 300 feet; width 42 feet, and depth of hold 24 feet. Her capacity is about 3,500 tons burden. The model of the *Idaho* is narrow, running out both forward and aft very sharp, and not unlike that of the famous *Niagara*, built by the lamented George Steers. The battery is on the gun deck; the berth deck is occupied by the sailors, where hammocks are swung on each side of the whole length of the craft, sufficient to accommodate the whole complement of men, which will be 300 souls. She will carry 20,000 feet of canvas, and this will make her go in a good breeze twelve knots an hour. She will be bark rigged. Her armament will be very heavy, consisting of fourteen broadside guns, the ports being situated at regular intervals along the whole length of the vessel; their calibre is 9-inch, Parrott's design. She will also carry one 200-pounder gun forward and one aft. The engines are being constructed at the Morgan Iron Works in this city, and will be completed in about two-and-a-half months.

We take the liberty of giving the following excerpts from a private letter of a gallant Cavalry Captain operating in the southwest:—

"In a couple of weeks again I expect to be on horseback, scouring Northern Mississippi and Alabama for guerrillas. During the coming winter, I hope to have many a hair-breadth 'escape' to tell you of, not only by flood and field, but by bush and brake, and on the lonely midnight picket. I tell you, friend! this is a life that there is romance in, even if there be little written of it. And the skirmishes, the chase, the alarms, the constant state of readiness for whatever may turn up, go to develop great qualities in a man—yes, in most men—which lie all dormant in times of peace.

"I think war is, in many respects, a positive blessing; and doubt not that the grandest thing in its influence upon our national character, that has ever come over this country, will be found by future historians to be the Great Rebellion. We shall be a nation of veterans—and think what superb qualities lie enwrapped in that word!—men who will inspire their children with martial fire; and instead of fostering a growth of money-grubs and Jews, will bring forth true men, real heroes, and iron-souled patriots.

"The aspect of the war in this theatre (the eastern line of the Mississippi) appears to be very cheering. Wherever we look, we see the eagles of the Republic proudly advancing, while the chameleon-like flag of treason, having changed from a barred rag with a small constellation in the corner, to a cross resembling the bones under the patent Death's-head, fades from white to a dingy gray, until it now bids fair soon to be lost in the hazy fog which rises from and surrounds the famous last ditch."

A grand ball is to be given by citizens of New York to the Russian officers on the 5th of November, at the Academy of Music. Irving Hall, which is nearly opposite the Academy, has been secured as a refreshment room, and the street between the two buildings will be covered and enclosed and used for the occasion.

UPON the request of General ROSECRANS, communicated through General W. F. SMITH, Sub-Assistants Clarence FENDALL, F. W. DORR, and J. W. DUNN have been ordered to report at Chattanooga for topographical duty with the Army of the Cumberland. Sub-Assistent PRESTON C. WEST had previously joined General SMITH as topographical engineer and Aide-de-camp.

We have a report of the Confederate steamer *Florida* being met, on August 1st, in lat. 37° 38', lon. 57° 53'.

BRITISH ORDNANCE.—After having expended nearly fifteen millions of dollars in building up Armstrong breech-loaders, the British War Department has now fallen back upon the old cast-iron weapons, and has issued tenders for the supply of more than a hundred cast-iron guns of various calibres. One of the military journals, writing on this subject, is at a loss to understand this back-slide, at a time when they have just found out that the 64 ton experimental smooth-bore muzzle-loader, of Elswick manufacture, has not sufficient power to breach armour-plates. "Of what use," it says, "therefore, can lighter guns of cast-iron be? The Navy urgently requires powerful muzzle-loading ordnance that will send their shot through armor, but by a strange perversity the War Department has awakened to the fact that the old smooth-bore 68-pounder is more powerful than the Armstrong 110-pounder, and, quite oblivious that the ordnance now wanted must be a considerable advance upon the 68-pounder, has now asked for a supply of these old weapons. Is our Navy, we ask, always to be armed with guns out of date? The best naval gunners—those who have most thoroughly gone into the subject—unhesitatingly tell us that guns of at least 12 tons can be worked upon the broadside, and we see, in the case of the Federal ship *Ironides*, guns of nearly 8 tons fired with such quickness as to subdue the fire of Fort Moultrie and cover the retreat of the *Weshaugen*. How is it, we ask, that no steps are taken towards mounting such guns? And, more important still, towards making them? Guns we must have, and cast-iron pieces like the American can only be made out of a similar charcoal iron and after a long experience in manufacture. We can, however, make good built-up guns with steel tubes, and a number of these should be immediately put in hand, and Mr. ANDERSON, who is the practical man in the factories, should be held responsible for their being in every respect fit for the naval service. Mr. ANDERSON has a great future before him, if he will only give naval men what they loudly call for—a gun which will enable them to go into action with a certainty of being as well armed as any opponents with whom the chances of war may bring them in contact. The Russians have a large squadron at New York, and their officers are not likely to throw their winter away."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IRVINE, of the 10th New York Cavalry, who was captured last June, has been exchanged for Lieutenant-Colonel ALLISTON, JOHN MORGAN'S Chief of Staff, and arrived in Washington on Monday. He has been ordered to make out a report to the Commissary-General respecting the treatment of our prisoners in Richmond.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. L. DONALDSON, Quartermaster of the Middle department, has been transferred from Baltimore to Nashville, to occupy the position of Chief Quartermaster in the Army of the Cumberland.

The attention of those desiring Corps Pins and similar articles of Jewelry, is called to the advertisement of Mr. Lewis Philip, in another column.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

GREENE-DEARTH.—In St. Michael's church, Bristol, R. I., by Rev. Wm. Stowe, on Friday, 9th Oct., 1863, Lieutenant S. DANA GREENE, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY WILLIS, daughter of John W. Dearth, Esq., of Bristol.

FORB-PARKER.—In Boston, 18th inst., Lieutenant P. C. FORB, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss SARAH W., daughter of Capt. W. Parker, of Portsmouth, N. H.

NORSE-HINNEY.—At Epiphany Church, Washington, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, on the 18th inst., Lieutenant H. B. NORSE, 8th U. S. Infantry, to HARRIET E. HINNEY, of Washington.

SUPPLE-MILLER.—At Gettysburg, Pa., on the 12th inst., by Chaplain Clark, Mr. JOSEPH A. SUPPLE, U. S. A., of Detroit, Mich., to Miss AGNES MILLER, of Two Taveres, Pa.

DICKINSON-SHERBILL.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1863, by the Rev. Dr. Wood, B. ESTLING DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon 1st Regiment Veteran Cavalry, and Miss MINNIE R. SHERBILL, daughter of the late Col. ELAHEIN SHERBILL.

HARRISON-PEAK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at Trinity Chapel, New York City, by Rev. William S. Ludlam, Hon. Act. M. HARRISON, U. S. N., and SOPHIE A. SIMMONS, adopted daughter of Dr. C. H. PEAK, of Fort Howard, Wis.

DIED.

SPILMAN.—In Philadelphia, on the 13th inst., after a short and painful illness, HENRY C. SPILMAN, late Adjutant of the 11th Regiment P. V., in the 41st year of his age.

JONES.—Suddenly on Thursday, Oct. 15, ROBERT H. JONES, eldest son of Henry R. and the late Mary Ann Jones, aged 24 years, 5 months and 5 days, late Adjutant of the 36th Regiment, N. Y. Vols.

OBITUARY.

COL. WILLIAM G. JONES.

The report of the death of Colonel Wm. G. JONES, killed in action in the recent fight at Chickamauga, is confirmed beyond a doubt; and nothing could have spread a greater gloom over his numerous friends and admirers.

Col. JONES graduated at West Point in 1860, and after the expiration of the usual leave of absence granted to graduates of the Military Academy in time of peace, was ordered to join his company of the Eighth Infantry, to which he was attached as Brevet Second Lieutenant, then serving in Texas. He remained in that country till some time after the war broke out, and was engaged in several Indian skirmishes, and in the affair with the rebels at San Antonio, where he was taken prisoner. In all of these actions Capt. FRANK and Lieut. JONES were particularly mentioned for their gallantry and good conduct.

In the Fall of 1860 Lieut. JONES' "brevet was taken off" by which he became Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry, and on the 14th of May, 1861, he was promoted to First Lieutenant; but had not served with his own regiment, and while in Washington, in

March, 1862, after being exchanged, he was selected as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. ANDREW PORTER, then Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, which post he filled with ability till about the time of the battle of Hanover Court House, in May of that year, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, (called First California—Baker's regiment), and the Colonel being absent, he immediately fell in command of the regiment.

As a regimental commander, Col. JONES evinced in the "battles before Richmond," so rare capacity to command men, and which few so young, perhaps, possess. Energetic and persevering, mild though firm, and with a thorough knowledge of his profession, he soon made his regiment all he could desire, and none acquitted itself better in the battles of Peach Orchard, Glendale, White Oak Swamp and Allen's Field. It was for his conduct upon these occasions that he was rewarded by the brevets of Captain and Major by the Department, and which should have been confirmed by the next Senate, if we may judge by the recommendations in JONES' favor by Generals SCHMIDT, HANCOCK and SENNETT, approved by McCLELLAN. After the Seven Days' fight was over, and upon the return of the Colonel of his regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel JONES went back to his former rank, but was immediately appointed A. D. C., with the rank of Captain, upon the staff of Major-General E. V. SUMNER, and as such distinguished himself at South Mountain and Antietam. After the death of General SUMNER, Capt. JONES' appointment as A. D. C. was cancelled; but he was very soon appointed to the Colonelcy of the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and it was while ably commanding this regiment of CROOK'S brigade, that he fell, fighting nobly at the head of his men. As a companion, friend, Col. JONES was affable, amiable and agreeable, and with his friends, generous to a fault. To use the expression of one who roomed with him five years at the Academy, "he was one of God's own creatures;" and perhaps no officer of his term of service was so universally loved and respected.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—332 G street.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, No. 533 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 224 Army Corps—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.
Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.
Colonel D. B. Sackett—331 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.
Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.
Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.
Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

Captain Edward L. Hartz, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner G and 18th streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster—Department of Washington—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller, Post Quartermaster—office, 157 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.
Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—225 G street.

Medical Department.
Medical Inspector General Joseph K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon C. H. Crane, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Surgeon General.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Surgeon T. H. Bache, U. S. Army, to attend to officers of the Volunteer Army.

Army Medical Board.
Office in frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.
Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge Office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.
Colonel George D. Ramsay, Acting Chief Engineer—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.
Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.
Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Ave.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—corner 19th and I Sts.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

Defenses of Washington.
Brigadier General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th street.

Miscellaneous.
Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of T street.

Colonel D. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a-half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.
Gustavus V. Fox, Asst. Sec'y.
William Faxon, Chief Clerk.

Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

John Lenthall, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Horatio Bridge, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau.

Commandants of Navy Yards.

Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, at New York.

Commodore John H. Montgomery, at Boston.

Commodore Cornelius K. Stribling, at Philadelphia.

Commodore Andrew A. Harwood, at Washington.

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